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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 25— BOMBAY TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd Feb.	DELTA ..		7,393
9th ,,	MACEDONIA§ ..		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA § ..		10 941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA*	16,377
1st March	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x ..		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA @ ..	MOOLTAN@	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA x ..		16,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extra Steamer	8,099
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,082
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA x ..	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA*	16,388
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA*	16,227

* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

@ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
30th Jan. ..	Mashobra ..	8,324
8th Feb. ..	Dalgoma ‡ ..	5,800
22nd ,, ..	Morvada ..	8,193
7th March ..	Mandala ..	8,246
21st ,, ..	Dumana ..	8,600
4th April ..	Manela ..	8,306
18th ,, ..	Matiana ..	8,965
2nd May ..	Domala ..	8,441
16th ,, ..	Mashobra ..	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

31st January	Kidderpore*	..	5,334
5th Feb.	Obra*	..	5,462
10th ,,	Ula*	..	5,310
20th ,,	Jeypore*	..	5,318
21st ,,	Sicilia x	..	6,813
22nd ,,	China	..	7,952
29th ,,	Lahore *	..	5,252
18th March	Soudan †	..	6,695
24th April	Sicilia †	..	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

x Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
31st Jan. ..	BANDRA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports 9-30 a. m.
1st Feb. ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via K'chi.
2nd ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
4th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
6th ,, ..	KHANDALA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO. Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay. P. O. Box 123

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Telephone No. 1230.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
*Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5846	16th Jan	31st Jan.
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	19th Jan	1st Feb
*Sado Maru	[illegible] Nirei	5898	28th Jan	10th ,,
Moji Maru	U. Osawa	5757	14th Feb.	28th ,,
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubor	5863	24th ,,	9th March

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	360	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	612	360	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)

REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Shunko Maru	K. Hirano	5823	19th ,,	28th Jan.
Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	26th ,,	9th Feb.
Ryokai Maru	S. Murata	4596	26th ,,	10th ,,
Himalaya Maru	Y. Fujita	5228	9th Feb.	20th ,,
Eikoku Maru	R. Sakamoto	5171	23rd ,,	4th Mar

For particulars apply to—

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P. O. Box No. 355, Phone No. 22150, Ballard Road, Bombay.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

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ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $24,500,000
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LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.
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Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipon	Sangon
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Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

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GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business unedrtaken.

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Behind Currency Bank.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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Fully paid up Capital F30,000,000 £2,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,535,765

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Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

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JAPAN:—Kobe.

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Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

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THE MOST GENEROUS TERMS

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THE BEST HIRE PURCHASE ARRANGEMENTS IN INDIA.

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SUBSCRIBED	,,	,, 11,86,84,280
PAID-UP	,,	,, 1,18,68,428
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,71,32,056

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Dividend declared previous years..15—20%

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ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

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(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

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SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunn, Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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Every additional word—One Anna.

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A 18745

WANTED—LADY PUPILS by Christian Lady Undergraduate. Efficient coaching. Terms moderate. Apply, Box No. 10001, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9537

WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASSERS in all parts of India, Burma for securing advertisements on commission. Apply at once to Post Box No. 594 Calcutta.
A R9452

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Nagpur, on salary or commission? or both.—Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.
A 18736

WANTED For the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Baran, a GRADUATE, strong in Mathematics for the post of ASSISTANT MASTER. Salary Rupees 60—4—80 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to the DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Kotah (Rajputana).
A 18746

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A 18692

WANTED—Qualified TRAVELLING CANVASSERS, throughout the British India, to sell our fancy leather money Purses, Belts, Hosiery, Electrical goods and British Cigarettes. Starting pay and allowance Rs. 82/- to 132/- with interclass ticket. Cash security Rs. 250/- is essential in any case. Apply up to 15th February with testimonials, enclosing two annas stamps to Q. S. SHERKHAN & CO., Managing Agents, Delhi. Tele:—"QUTABSHAHI".
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B R9595

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C R9478

TO LET—Convenient airy offices in Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort at considerably reduced rents. Area 225 sq. ft. and over. All modern conveniences with lifts. Apply to The SECRETARY.
C 18610

TO BE LET, 81, Esmail Villa, 1st Floor and 79, Mariam Villa, Ground Floor Motlibai Street, Byculla. Apply to DADA DEWRAJ, Chuckla Street.
C R9489

TO BE LET, Medow Street, Fort, Prince Buildings, THIRD FLOOR. Apply to S. V. SIVJI, Royal Terrace, opp. Colaba Station, Telephone No. 24760.
C R9488

TO BE LET—New Gamdevi one separate block of a bunglow 2nd floor 5 rooms, Kitchen, Godown, Baths, etc., quiet decent locality Box No. 10015, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R9569

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N R9583

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K R9549

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R9588

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K18565

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H R9140

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PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."

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Small tin Rs. 4. Big Rs. 7.
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R9552

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I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE... LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane Saltda, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

KATNI
" CASTLE BRAND "
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and Imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building.
Ballard Road, Fort.
Bombay.
Telephone No. 418. T

C. P. CEMENT.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

is equal to the Best English Cements

TRIAL SOLICITED.

For Government Tests & other particulars

Apply to our Selling Agents

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO.
70, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
&
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.
Motilal Hirabhai's Market,
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

IT IS A PLEASURE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that we have started manufacturing Navy Thick and Rough Serges, suitable for Military, Railway and Police Uniform and Over-coats. Samples, quotations, etc., free on application. THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD., Hebbal, P. O. Bangalore.
T18659

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

BEG to announce that on and after 4th February, 1924, their address in Bombay will be BALLARD ROAD, (opposite Ballard Pier).
C18740

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that Gulabdas Thakordas is not in our service from 26th January 1924. Therefore the public should keep no connections with him as a representative of our firm. NOOROODEN SHAIKADAM AND CO., 254, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
R9594

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "SADO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 28th January from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Ordnance Officer Ordnance Depot., Fort, Bombay, up to FRIDAY 1st February 1924 for the sale of unserviceable army blankets for the period ending 31st March, 1924. The successful bidder will be allowed to remove the blankets at any time during the period of contract, removing at his own expense, and pay cash before removing the same, and shall have to keep a deposit of money with Govt. Auctioneer Bombay until such time and which is to be fixed by the O.O. I/c O. Depot., Bombay.

For further particulars apply to:—
NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO., Govt. Auctioneers 94, Main Street, Poona.
18717

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 607 of 1923.

SUNDRABAI SADANAND FATERPAKER and Anr. ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
RAJA ARSI and Ors. ..... Defendants.

To,

(1) RAJA ARSI, (2) LUXMON ARSI and BHIMA ARSI, the defendants 1, 2 and 3.

Gentlemen,

THE plaint and proceedings in this suit have been amended and the hearing stood adjourned to the 11th inst. Our letters addressed to you at Kumbharwada are returned to us undelivered as you have left residing there. Please communicate to us your present address.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1924.

Yours truly,
JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C18742

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1769 of 1922.

PURANMULL DWARKADAS
vs.
KHEMJI KORSHI and Ors.

To

The Defendants abovenamed.

WHEREAS the plaintiff firm has instituted a suit in this Court against you to recover Rs. 6,738-10-3 including interest due to it by you for dealings had between you the defendants Khemji Korshi and Rouji Jade and Korshi Morshi in the firm of Damji Rouji and the plaintiff firm as your commission agent at Calcutta up to Kartick Budi 15th Sumbut year 1976 for subsequent interest and costs you are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Office of the Registrar of this Court within 16 days and to file your Written Statement within 28 days from the date of this publication and you are summoned to appear before this Court in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court to answer the plaintiff firm's claim on the day the case is set down for hearing upon which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and documents in your possession upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

And take notice that in default thereof the suit will be liable to be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1924.

SUBODH CH MITTER,
Attorney for the plaintiff firm.
N. GHATAK,
Master.
C18743

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3 Cuffe Parade, Colaba, (on the sea side) valuable household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, chairs, sideboard, dumb waiters, drawing room Chesterfield sofa, and easy chairs, cabinets, ornaments, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of Drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, glass door book cases, reclining sofa, wall clocks, cane furniture, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

Property of G. A. E. Versteeg, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 CASES NEWMANS FORT-REVIVER (NON ALCOHOLIC) LIQUEUR TONIC.

Under Instructions from the office concerned Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo sell by public Auction at their rooms at Apollo Street, Fort at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following.

One lot of about 40 cases Newman's Fort-Reviver (non alcoholic) a Liqueur Tonic.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 29th Jan. 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

The celebrated Musician needs no introduction

Three Concerts! PYARA SAHEB IN AMRAVATI! Three Concerts!

Messrs. Pendharkar and Chapekar
WILL GIVE
Under the auspices of
THE LALITAKALADARSHA SANGITA CO.
(Founded by the Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE)
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
OF
THE CELEBRATED SINGER
PYARA SAHEB
IN
AMRAVATI GANESH THEATRE
On 29th Tuesday and 31st Thursday 1924

Excelsior Theatre.
Daily At 6-30 and 9-45 p. m.
"MONNA VANNA"
Starring MISS LEE PARRY.
Acclaimed by the Press as a Mighty Film Achievement.

Empire Theatre.
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m
"EVERYWOMAN"
Featuring VIOLET HEMING.

Empress Theatre.
daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m
"THE NUT"
Featuring DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY THE 29th JANUARY, 1924, AT 2-30 P M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH GLASS, PORCELAIN AND PLATEDWARE ETC.

Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 29th January, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 3 Colaba Chambers, opposite the Panday's Sanitorium Wodehouse Road, Colaba, very valuable made to order household furniture etc. comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, chesterfield drawing room suite, marble top table, fancy teapoys, upholstered drawing room suite, hall cabinets, pier tables rich pictures, flower vases, rich carpets, iron bedsteads, mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, bedroom chest of drawers etc., etc.

The property of L. Zopegni, Esq. of Messrs. Gorio Ltd., lately acting as Italian Consul in Bombay and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, GODREJ SAFES TYPEWRITERS, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of January, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the 1st flat of Messrs. Karanjia Ld., next to Sir J. J. School, Hornby Road, Fort, by order of the concerned entire office furniture etc., of the Imperial Cotton Co. Ld. comprising cupboards, file cabinets, writing tables, chairs, copying press, scales, counters, shelves, ceiling and table fans, benches, Godrej and other makers safes, clock, Remington and Corona typewriters, sample boxes and other office furniture.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 PHENOMOBILE MOTOR CAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of January, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Apollo Street Fort by order of the owner.

1 Phenomobile Motor Car 4 seater 12 H. P. 4 cylinders, dark green colours of 3 wheels with accessories, complete in running order; Bombay No. 6920.

The above Motor Car is lying in the garage of Jaffer Mohomed Mistri at Baboola Tank and is open for inspection.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th January, 1924.

Grand Gala Programme
WONDERFUL AND UNIQUE CHANGE.
From Saturday 26th January 1924.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TUESDAY 29th JAN. 1924.
at 9-30 p.m.
Karlekar's Grand Circus
Location—Open Maidan, Palva Road, Girgaum.
Nos. 6 and 7 Trams pass the Door.
Every Turn a sensational and Wonderful Novelty never seen before.
STILL BREAKING CROWD RECORDS DAILY,
ELMA THE MIGHTY
THE STRONGEST ACROBAT OF WORLD-WIDE FAME
EVER SEEN IN THE WEST OR EAST
Will startle the spectators by allowing a Motor Car to be driven over her body with full 4 Passengers' load
Do not fail to witness this latest
WONDER OF THE WORLD
In fact the BEST SHOW you will see for the price of admission.
The largest Menagerie of World-Wide fame—

MATINEES,
Wed., Sat., Sun. 5 p.m.
Children under 10 years, half-price (except last gallery) for Matinee only

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Plan at S. Rose & Co., Ltd.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Performance at 9-30 p.m.
Prof. SHANKER RAO,
Sole Proprietor.
N. V. KARLE,
Ag. Manager.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
presents
Four popular and favourite stars
IN
"HIDDEN-HAND"
featuring
Doris Kenyon, Arline Pretty
Sheldon Lewis, Mahlon Hamilton.
FIRST WEEK 3 EPISODES
1st Episode, GAUNTLET OF DEATH.
2nd ,, COUNTERFEIT FACES.
3rd ,, ISLAND OF DREAD.

PATHE GAZETTE
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday, & Sunday: Extra Show at 3-30 p.m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

NOVELTY CINEMA
TO-NIGHT
PEARL WHITE
IN
PLUNDER
The finest serial ever shown in Bombay.
DON'T FLIRT
featuring
DIPPY DOO-DADS
The cleverest monkey on the screen
IN AND OUT
with
MONTY BANKS
A two-reel Comedy.
THE FINEST PROGRAMME IN TOWN.
TIME:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday Matinee 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 20521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO OWNERS OF PRESSES AND MILLS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FORT PRESS AT COLABA.

By the order of the Directors of the Fort Press Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 30th January 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of the Fort Press at Arthur Bunder Colaba, the said Fort Press with the buildings and machinery described as under.

PARTICULARS OF LAND AND BUILDINGS THEREON.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Arthur Bunder, Colaba (unexpired period of lease 39 years from 1st July 1923) containing by admeasurement 4806 plus 14 4/9 square yards or thereabouts (annual rent Rs. 9.949 plus Rs. 28-14-3) registered in the books of the Bombay Municipality under ward Nos. 402-404 Street Nos. 41, 42, 43 bounded and surrounded on all sides by roads situate on land belonging to the Colaba Land Company with buildings and structures thereon as under:—

1. 6 big godowns about 90ft. by 45ft.
2. Press factory building about 100ft. by 90ft.
3. Office quarters.
4. Boiler house.
5. Machine shop.
6. Store room and
7. Motor garage.

PARTICULARS OF MACHINERY ON THE PREMISES.

3 full Presses of Nasmyth Wilson and Co. with fittings complete in working order.
1 Pumping Engine of 4 Pumps Rams 3in Diameter.
1 Pumping Engine of 4 Pumps Rams 1¼in. Dia.
Both of Nasmyth Wilson and Co.'s make.
1 Lancashire Boiler 24ft. by 7ft. by Daniel Adamson, 100lbs. pressure per square inch. 44 N.H.P. 25 years old.
1 Cotton opener.
1 Vertical Engine for working cotton opener
1 Vertical boiler feed engine.
1 feed heater.
1 Self-acting screw cutting lathe 12ft. long.
1 Small lathe.
1 Drilling machine.
2 Water storage big W.I. Tanks for presses.
Factory complete with implements tools and accessories in good working order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, at their office at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

A rare opportunity to the money people to buy a bungalow at Peddar Road.

Auction sale of very valuable bungalow known as "Bostan" at Peddar Road and very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers in the same bungalow.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mossabhoy Jafferbhoy an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the very valuable property and the household furniture mentioned below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the Pension and Tax (redeemed) tenure admeasuring 3852 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of a larger piece land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 17, 309, 434 381 and 616 Collector's New No. 88, 2094, 2316, 2259 and 2861 Old Survey Nos. 81 and 8148 and New Survey Nos. 7116, 7117, 2/7118, 7109 and 7119 and Cadastral Survey No. 722 with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon called "Rostan" assessed by the Municipality under (D) Ward Nos. 3454, 3451, 3456, (1) and 3466 (1) and Street Nos. 9, 6 and H Altamount Road and 53 and 55 Peddar Road all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Peddar Road, in the City and registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Narandas Vallabhdas Dossa on or towards the West partly by the property of late Mr. Dhanjishaw Captain and partly by the Peddar Road aforesaid on or towards the North by a proposed road and on or towards the South partly by the property of Rahimbhoy Valli Mahomed and partly by the property of late Mr. Dhanjishaw Captain.

AND

Also the very valuable and artistic household dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters, dinner waggons Chesterfield sofas and chairs, dressing tables mirror and plain almyrahs wardrobes, marble top tables, table ornaments, silver show cases velvet & plush lined drawing room suites, cabinets, gramophones with records screens mahoganized bedroom furniture, single and double bedsteads dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash band tables cloth and gown presses, writing tables, glass door book cases, rich cut glass electric chandeliers table lamps, lights ceiling and table fans etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office at 113 Esplanade Road, Fort or the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd February, 1924 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, solid sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back, full size sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, drawing room carpets, brass and iron beds, full iron framed cottage piano, crockery, glassware, Reed and Barton, Elkington and Mappin and Webb's platedware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 3rd February 1924 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Altamount Road, next to Morli Mansions, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, Reed and Barton, Elkington and Mappin and Webb's platedware, solid sliding table for 18 persons, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, carved pier and centre tables rich drawing room carpets, electric fans and lamps, silk tapestry lined, drawing room suite by Dewji Kanji, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, one English Gramophone Cabinet with records, English big size ice box, writing tables, silver show case, glass door book cases, reclining sofas, full iron framed cottage piano (by Messrs. S. Rose and Co.), one pianola with records (in quite working order), mahoganized bed room furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash band tables, hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, aluminium utensils, Underwood typewriter, Singer's sewing Machine, etc., etc.

The property of T. D. Lawson, Esqr., of the Lloyd's Bank, Ltd.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th January, 1924.

CAUSE LISTS.

(TUESDAY, January 29.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND HON. JUSTICE LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

32-23—2478-20—Muna and M, Dhanjibhai Bomanji Petit, Bai Gulbai widow and others, Merwanji K and Co, Wadia, G and Co.

42-23—287-23—Kustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co, Nicolas Lazzoni Foglva, Merwanji K and Co.

61-23—1045-18—Craigie B and Co, Louis Dreyfus and Co, The Liverman (City and Bad) Line Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

64-23—3055-21—M B Chothia and Co, Khatri Mahomed Abdulla, Kassimal Shormal, Mandwoji and Co.

73-23—871-22—Patel and Co, Ramchandra Baijnatha, Gaikwad and Ambubai Dani, Merwanji K and Co.

74-23-3338-19—In Person (a pauper)—Samrathbai widow, Jamnadas Morarji Bhatia Ardesir H D and Co, D Patell and Co, Mulla and M.

78-23—881-18—Crawford B and Co, Macmillan and Co Ltd and another, K and J Cooper, Payne and Co.

80-23—3871-22—Shroff and L, Haji Abdulla Haji Cassim, George Reginald Stamp, Crawford B and Co.

57-23—2405-23—Thakoredas and Co, Subhadrabai and another, Mahomedbhay I M Ramji, Mulla and M.

65-23—742-21—Thakoredas and Co, Motilal Chunilal Chunilal Lalchand and another, Tyabji D and Co.

49-23—2814—Ardeshir H D and Co, D J Essa Thaver, Dinshawji Bhicaji Khan and Co, Mulla and M.

77-23—1311-21—M B Chothia and Co, Memon Ismail Haji Umer, D.

68-23-5452-22—Manubhai and Co, Harchandas Ramchand and anr, Fulchand Matrimal and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

69-23—923-17—Madhowji and Co, Padamraj Fulchand and anr, Kasturchand Sudasukh Malvi M R and Co.

6-24-Re. Indian Company's Act, Mehta L and Co, Kaikhashru N Chandabhoy and anr, The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd. (in liquid.) and others, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

7-24—Re. Indian Company's Act, Mehta L and Co, Kaikhusru N Chandabhay and anr. Th eTata Industrial Bank Ltd. (in Liqui.) and others, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

BEFORE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSE.

2873-23—Merwanji K and Co, Devidas Madhavji and others, The Suryapur Mills Co Ltd and others, Thakoredas and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2837-23—Matubhai J and M, Muthuradas Canji Matani and ors. Hiralal A Budhdeo, Shah and Co.

1733-21—Payne and Co, Mahomedally Mumooji, — Jehangir Cursetji Ghadially and anr. Ardeshir H D and Co.

3097-23—Mantri and Co, Rajaji Lakhmaji and Co., Shavaksham Dinshaw Daver, Vachha and Co.

3258-23—Captain and V, Kalidas Bhimji, Bai Jimbai and anr.

2207-21—Amin and D, Nathalal Chhaganlal, Ratansy Kanji Mulla and M.

2882-19—Matubhai J and M, Odhavji Anandji, Haridas Ranchoddas and anr, Raghvaya N and Co, Matubhai J and M.

3288-19—Raghavaya N and Co., Haridas Ranchhaddas, Ladha Dossa and anr. Matubhai J and M.

5839-22—Little and Co, Killick Nixon and Co, J. Belbic Shah Gilani, Edgelow G W and Co.

2081-21—Dubash and Co, Onkermal Surajmal and others, Somulal Lalloobhai, Tyabji D and Co.

632-16—Khandwalla and Chh, Kallianji Laxmandas and others, Madhowji Luxmandas and others, Shroff and L, Jamshedji R and D.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR, JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1828-21—M B Chothia, Abdul Karim Ebrahim vs P Crystal and Co, and ors, Captain and V. Raghvaya N and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2683-23—Daphtary F and D Rai Bahadur Keshrising Chandmal, Savalbhai Nathubhai, Amin and D.

2657-23—Mulji Th. and Co., Kalliandas Jagmohandas, Chatterbhuj Khimji and others, S N Nanavati, Mohile and P.

2655-22—Little and Co Pathe Harromen and Co. The Oriental Engineering and Trading Co, N C Dalal and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

3075-23—Captain and V, Ibrahim Mahomed and another v Shaik Nasir Shaik Basalal and others Dallas and Co.

3357-21—Amin and D, Bai Nanibai widow Madhavji Morarji and other, Surajmal and Co, Payne and Co.

1690-23—Chitnis K and M, Valli Husein and Co, Piroze M Dastur and Co, and anr, Dastur and Co.

4869-23—Shamrao M and H, Hemchand Hirachand, Madanlal Pyarelal, Dubash and Co.

UNDEFENDED LONG CAUSE.

4194-23—Crawford B and Co, Nestle Anglo Swiss Condensed Milk Co, Lorimer Bros.

LONG CAUSES.

1617-20—Motichand and D, Chottalal Wadilal, Esmail Khimji Poonja and another, Craigie B and C.

1572-20—In Person, Esmailji Khimji Poonja, The British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

750-20—Dharamsi D and Co, Narsingrao Mane, Kotah Yellaya and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Cte 1708/11994-21—Mehta L and Co, Walji Mauji and ors, vs Vali Mahomed Haji Gani and ors.

S C Ct 1109/11695-21—Mehta L and Co, Walji Mauji and ors, vs Vali Mahomed Haji Gani and ors.

2178-21—Thakoredas and Co, Chanaji Krishnaji, Sukhraj Dogha Raghvaya N and Co.

1975-21—Daphtary F and D, Rajabally Gulam Husein and Bros, vs Ikeda and Co, Shamrao M and H.

133-20—Mehta L and Co, Girdhardas Cooverji vs Morarji Jairam Naranji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

272-20—Little and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas, vs Ebrahim Abdulla Oosman, Ardeshir N D and Co.

136-20—Mulla and M, Chimaran Motiram, vs Bhikamchand Tejmal, Edgelow G W and Co.

4416-21—Motichand and D, N K Jayakar, vs Harilal Vrajlal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1929-19—Soonderdas and Co, Mutani Gordhandas Karsondas v Padamsey Ratansy, Mulla and M.

254-20—Purnanand Cl and J, Bhimji Dharamsey Shaparia v Shah Goculdas Liladhar and anr, Khanderao L and Co.

2883-21—Rustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co v Vazir Haji Contractor, Purnanand and C.

1244-20—Mehta L and Co, Dulabhai Bhagwanji v Ganiram Salechand, Mulla and M.

3239-19—Malvi M R and Co, Harsukhdas Jadhuraj v Gudgil Samant and Co, Dikshit M and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.

2879-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Janoo Hasan v Suleman Jamal, Matubhai J and M.

4017-21—Motichand and D, Goculdas Dewji v Gordhandas Kallianji, Ramanlal and H.

1221-20—Merwanji K and Co, Hurjiwan Dharsey and Co v Nanakchand Ishwarsing, Madhowji and Co.

4369-21—Manilal and K, Sonubai alias Sulejabhamabai widow v Ganesh Pandurang Mulekar and anr, G B Pandia.

2361-21—Mantri and Co, Baikhatubai, Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed Gaswalla, Malvi M R and Co, Kharas and Co, Mulla and M.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2028-21—Mulla and M Perojsha Nusserwanji Mehta—The Diamond Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd and others.

3324-20—Dubash and Co. Khusaldas Girdhardas and Co v Thakar Narandas Dwarkadas, Amarchand and M.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1225-17—Hiralal and Co, Anandji Babuji, Amtoobai widow and others, Bhimji and Co, Mehta D and L, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1664-21—Daphtary F and D—The Killachand Mills Ltd Jaitha Mulji and Co—Edgelow G W and Co.

1099-21—Dabholkar and Co Lakhmsey Lalaji and Co Shivmukhrao Unersingh—Mulla and M.

1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co Raghowji Purshotam and others—Madhavdas Goculdas—Mulla and M.

3031-19—Payne and Co Myamahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani Parekh Dharamchand Maganlal—Motichand and D.

1668-21—Ardeshir H D and Co The Hindustan Coal Trading Co—C J Denentrocoutes.

S C Ct. 317/4859-20—Daphtary F and D Umabhai Manibhai Nagarseth Ratansi Dossa—Chitnis K and M.

5060-22—Dubash and Co Ramgopal and Co Gudarmal Maharaji, Tyabji D and Co.

184-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurumukhrai v Nandlal Thakersidas and ors, N C Dalal.

2361-23—Soonderdas and Co. Ramchandra Vishnu Shinde v Harilal Vithaldas Khandas, Dikshit M and Co.

2320-22—Edgelow G W and Co. Ali Mahomed la Nazerali Chaiwalla v Mahomedali Nazarali Chaiwalla, Malvi M R and Co.

2734-23—Mulla and M, R Bossi and Co, Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo, Malvi M R and Co.

2064-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Madhowdas Goculdas Liladhar Pasta and anr v Ramzanali Salemahomed, Mulla and M.

494-23—Crawford B and Co, The Banco National Ultramarino vs Narandas Kishenchand and ors. M B Chothia.

1363-18 Dabholker and Co, Bai Yeshwantbhai, vs Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandare, Chitnis M and K.

2396-23—Craigie B and C, Lyon Lord and Co, vs J D Mollah and Co, Shah and Co.

3536-23—Amarchand and M, S S Kothari and Co vs Gulam Husein Essaji Tajbhoy Dallas and Co.

761-23—Captain and V. Vegbai widow, vs Keshowji Mulji and ors, Payne and Co, Amin and D, Bhaishanker K and G, Ardeshir H D and Co, Wadia G and Co.

2776-28—Crawford B and Co, International Banking Corporation, v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

S C 2760-23—Crawford B and Co, International Banking Corporation, v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co. Merwanji K and Co.

4075-23—Crawford B and Co, International Banking Corporation, v H Pestonji and Co. Edgelow G W and Co. Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

S.C. Ct. 2388—25621—22—Madhowji & Co., Gulabsingh Gurudalsingh v. Kokamal Madnaram, Hiralal and Co.

4611-23—Kanga and Co, Javerbai widow, Nelson Dwarkadas, Maniar and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

4326-23—Rustomji and G, Alimahomed Mahomadali and Co v Patel Jiwabhai Tulsidas Thasrawalla, Amin and D.

1410-23—Mulji Th and Co, Shamlal Madangopal v Mofilal Ramcharan alias Motilal Ramchandra and ors, Dabholkar and J.

4654-23—Little and Co, W H Brady and Co Ltd Taher Darukhanawalla and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2211-22—Jamshedji R and D, Purshottam Rattansey v. Kaikhushru Rustomji Pascal, Jehangir M and S.

2380-21—Mulla and Mulla, Dhanjishaw H Bulsara Brothers a firm and ors. vs. Yusoof Bros and anr., Mehta L and Co.

2947-21—Matubhai J and M, Tricumji Damji and Co. afirm v. Vallabhdas Purushottam, Edgelow G W and Co.

1399-21—Edgelow G W and Co., K C Shriman Vedan Rajah Kolakal vs. Malabar Timber Co. Ld. and ors., Crawford B. and Co. Amin and Desai.

1814-23—N C Dalal and Co, H C John v. Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors., Wadia G and Co.

1813-23—N C Dalal and Co., H. C John v. Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors., Wadia G and Co.

2744-22—Captain and V., Hirji Poonja a firm v. The Khandesh Shrikrishna Trading Co. Ltd., Matubhai J and M.

3535-21—Edgelow G W & Co., Narandas Manordas a firm v. Ayub Noor Mahomed Darbar a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2818-21—Payne and Co., Soonderji Tricumdas v. Gordhandas Mowji, Merwanji K and Co.

2653-20—Mehta L and Co. Hassam Mamoji v. Mahomed Momarji Dadan Ardeshir H D and Co.

1770-23—Unwalla P and P, Nusserwanji Rustomji Petigara v Sorabji Nowroji Talati, Chubb and Co.

3696-21—Mehta L and Co, Kanji Dhanji v Gordhandas Thakersey, Merwanji K and Co.

3790-21—Shamrao M and H, Juthabhai Vishram and ors v Jusub Cassum, Payne and Co.

3585-21—Sabnis G and S, Vasantrao Keshrinath and Co v Raymmal Bansidhar, Captain and V.

2827-21—Motichand and D, Narotamdas Bhanji and ors v Mrs Landina E Gomes, Amarchand and M.

2991-21—Dikshit M and Co, Bhawanishanker Rattanji v Keshavji Damji and anr, Unwalla P and P.

3189-21—Andrade and C, Hiralal Radhakisan Singhi v Keshrimal Champalal and ors, Mantri and Co.

3190-21—Pandia and Co, Hiralal Laloobhai v Durgaprasad Shroff, Mulla and M.

BEFORE HON. MR, JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

4061-23—Merwanji K and Co, Rajmal Surajmal v Sahebram Bhawaniram, Shah and Co.

T an I T 9-23—Jafferbhai Devji, F P Pavri, Janbai widow, Alladinbhai Jaffer Devji, Mantri and Co.

2218-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd v Habib Tar Mahomed, Mulla and M.

1292-23—Ferreira and V, Braz A Fernandes v Marie F C Fernandez and anr, M B Chotnia, Little and Co.

3177-22—Matubhai J and M, Hajarimal Motaji and Co v Shanker Narayen Ranade, Mantri and Co, Diveker and B.

3870-23—Mirza and M, Abdul Rehman Ebrahimji Soudagar and Co v Rahim Dagdoo, Tyabji D and Co.

3169-23—Dubash and Co, Sahoo Bhikaridas Hazarimal v Dalichand Jamnadas and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

1496-23—Tyabji D and Co, Cheshnath Sitaram v Vaman Ganpatrao Pitale and anr, Crawford B and Co.

5818-22—Ardeshir H D and Co. Kahn and Kahn v Govindji Gopalji Reshamwalla, Unwalla P and P.

3878-23—Jamsedji R and D, Purshotam Ratansy, Ramchandra Radharaman, Amarchand and M.

5427-22—Mehta L and Co, Ranchoddas Govindji Asher, Jamnadas Khodidas, Unwalla P and P.

4522-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Nusserwanji Ardeshir Kasad and another Jugganalli Navrangsing and another Dharamsi D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

97-18—Edgelow G W and Co, The Gujrat Gin and Mfg Co Ltd v Harichand and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1021-19—Jamsetji R and D, Pallonji Dinshaw and Co v Virji Canji and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

1214-21—M B Chothia, Torleed Ashland Ltd v D S Yande, Hiralal and Co.

110-17—Craigie B and C, Premchand Punjabhai v Kaikhusru Framji Marker, Malvi M R and Co.

690-21—Malvi M R and Co. Atmaram Ramkison v Durgaprasad Chandulal, Tyabji D and Co.

1323-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Meherbai Merwanji Cooper v Jehangir Cowasji Mehta, Payne and Co.

5080-21—In person, Kakaldas Umedchand v Mangaldas Ranchoddas, Purnanand C and J.

5982-21—In person, Kakaldas Umedchand v Wadilal Chaganmal, Purnanand C and J.

489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co v Bai Gangabai Mottram Dhurandhar and ors Kharas and Co.

3072-21—Puranand Cl and J, Jugjiwan Ujamsey v G D Tyalaka and Co, Madhowji and Co.

4321-22—Payne and Co, Mulchand Hemraj v Vallabhdas Gordhandas, Chitnis K and M.

4407-22—Chitnis K and M, Vallabhdas Gordhandas v Mulchand Hemraj, Payne and Co.

2795-20—Malvi M R and Co, B N Lang v Dharsey Fulchand, N C Dalal.

4763-22—Daphtary F and D, Rai Bahadur Keshrising Chandmal v Madanlal Gopal, Pandia and Co.

(Continued from column 6.)

475 cases slates, 1046 bundles steel plates, 418 piece steel plates, 20 drums Ink, 316 cases aniline colours, 65 barrels aniline colours, 185 bales paper, 100 cases Rivets, 397 bundles copper sheets, 52 cases aluminium circles 3313 bundles steel rods, 3698 bundles steel bars,

From Antwerp:—61 cases washing blue, 880 bundles steel rods, 216 bundles steel sheets, 247 bundles steel sheets, 66 bales paper, 25 cases screws, 20 barrels alum, 200 coils wire, 30 cases brandy, 20 barrels copper sulphate, 20969 pieces steel bars, 3241 bundles steel bars, 307 bundles tubes, 125 pieces tubes, 777 pieces jaists, 120 cases unsweetened milk, 20 barrels bicarbonate of soda, 20 bags bicarbonate of soda, 382 pieces beams.

From Rotterdam:—25 kegs dyes paste, 25 cases dyes paste, 50 cases dyes dry, 41 kegs dyes dry, 43 casks dyes dry, 50 kegs hydrosulphide of soda, 25 cases perfumes.

S S Soudan from Shanghai, Agents M M and Co.:—3135 bales Tea, 2547 cases Tea, 3140 H/ches Tea, 250 bags Tea, 240 bundles Tea, 330 bales raw silk, 95 cases artificial silk yarn, 150 bales cotton sheeting, 218 bags Peas, 100 bags green beans, 29 cases China ware, 250 cases cassia, 323 rolls matting, 15 drums lubg. oil.

From Hongkong:—905 packages fire crackers, 750 bags sugar, 50 bags sugar candy, 50 packages Tea, 30 cases wet ginger.

From Singapore:—315 bags sago flour, 294 bags betel nuts, 737 bundles rattans, 3215 pieces planks.

From Penang:—206 slab Tin, 7 bags nut meg, 11 bales Pilch leaves, 81 bags pearl Tapioca, 28 bags tapioca flour, 253 bags betel nuts, 213 bales wool, 75 bags arcanuts, 78 bags lead dross; 50 bags dry ginger, 46 casks Tallow, 40 bags Blue Peas, 100 bundles sandalwood; 7 boxes gold.

From Colombo:—63 cases wine, 495 cases brandy, 43 cases velvet, 15 cases champagne, 78 kegs hydro sulphide, 2300 bags almonds.

S S Bradbury from Durban. Agents Duncan E Sanderian:—7068 tons coal.

S S Berne from Rangoon. Agent, Shaw Wallace:—1012023 I. Gallons Benzoine in bulk.

S S Mashobra from London. Agents M M and Co.—625 bundles yellow metal sheets, 271 copper Ingots, 1750 D/bags sulphate of ammonia, 54 boxes antos, 30 cases mellins food, 123 cases biscuits, 270 manbiate cover and frames, 39 casks ivory, 79 cases caster oil, 25 cases sugar, 40 cases vinegar, 1025 kegs paint, 292 cases mated milk, 134 cases beer, 50 drums disinfectant fluid, 17 cases ink, 53 cases cable, 39 cases ham and bacon, 75 cases grape water, 800 reels gunny material, 400 Gin, 150 cases lime juice cordials, 50 cases villerona, 110 cases medicines, 40 cases table salt, 40 cases oil varnish, 23 cases cigars, 400 Rs. ayle bones, 36 bundles pipes, 20 cases steel pens, 35 bales old newspapers, 117 cases wine, 582 kegs wine, 582 kegs W. lead 240 drums W Lead, 20 cases Rum, 150 barrels grapes, 137 cases safety cartridges 24 bales raw wool, 80 bars bras rods, 50 bundles brass rods, 1400 casks cement, 57 bales old clothings 100 cases wincarnis, 26 cases C I weights, 16 bags paraffin wax, 22 cases tobacco, 80 cases condenced milk, 170 cases soap, 24 cases screws, 10 cases champagne, 37 bales paper, 46 cases brass and copper wire.

From Antwerp:—100 D/bags sugar, 450 bundles steel sheets, 2050 bundles steel rods, 2301 pieces angles, 750 bundles plates, 6107 pieces steel bars, 9924 bundles steel bars, 246 pieces rails, 94 pieces joists, 128 bags pearl prime starch, 516 bundles hoops.

From Middlesbro:—2230 bundles steel sheets 89 cases screws, 247 pieces-packages bridge work, 203 tyres 3807 pieces steel rails, 11960 pieces sleepers, 92 cases distant pices, 82 cases keys, 100 bundles fish plates,

From Port Said:—175 bales cotton 2 packages ivory, 25 case gum Mostic.

From Aden—52 bags garlic 50 bundles alkali, 10 casks Indigo, 99 bags moong.

S S Sorse from Melbourne. Agents M M & Co.—190 cases dripping, 171 casks tallow, 102 cases preserved meats, 20 cases peaches, 20 cases Pearls, 21 cases Apples, 7 cases Biscuits, 23 cases preserved fruit, 20 cases apricots, 25 cases Sands,

From Sydney—15 casks Tallow, 10 cases Dripping.

S S Mylitus from Balam.—Agents W and A Graham:—8074.95 tons white kerosine oil.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS..

Jan. 28.

S S Circassia, Rome, Liverpool.
S S Valentino Code, Massa, Genoa.
S S Eburna, Evans, Tarakan..

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Axenfels, Hipers, Karachi.
S S Vechtdijk, Paun, New York.

Jan. 28.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Khandalla for Durban.
Steamer Piane for Dunkirk.
Steamer Borneo Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Sikh for Calcuta.
Steamer Circassia for Liverpool.

S S Valentino Coda:—The M Italiana steamer Valentino Coda, 2734 tons, Captain F Massa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S Eburna:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Eburna, 2845 tons, Captain D O Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tarakan, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4326 tons, Captain W B Rome, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Axenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Axenfels, 3304 tons, Captain F Hipers, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Vechtdijk:—The Volkart Bros.' steamer Vechtdijk, 4211 tons, Captain K Paun, will sail to-day from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, January 28.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Akenfels 3300 Karachi, 29/11 Graham & Co.
2 Delta 4780 London 2/2 M M and Co.
3 Neffron 5986 N F, 3101, Vol. Bros.
5 Cheriston, 3055, Dunkirk, N F Graham and Co.
6 Malcolm 3656 London 4/2 J F and Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3553, Kobe, 31/1, N Y Kaisha.
9 Ariosto 2768 Rangoon 2/2 J F and Co.
10 Khandala 3269 6/2 M M & Co.
11 Pilsna, 4915, Trieste 1-2, L Triestino.
12 Massobra 5131 30/1, M M & Co.
13 Algic, 3709, N Y, 28/1, Volkart Bros.
15 Dalemoor 2572, Dunkirk, N F., T M & Co.
16 Reubens 2576 Genoa, N F Graham & Co.
16 Trelosere 4304 Mana, N F M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Garada 3218 Cal 26/1 M M and Co.
2 Ryokai Maru 2864, Kobe, N F, O S Kaisha.
3 Bandra, 1877, P Gulf, 3101 M M and Co.
5 Burma Maru 2822 Japan 26/1 O S Kaisha.
6 Obra 3521 Kobe, 3/2, M M and Co.
7 Kidderpore 3263 Kobe 30/1 T M and Co.
8 Ridderkerk 3174, Colombo 29/1, E D Sassoon and Co.
9 Ridderkerk 3174 Colombo 29/1 E D S and Co.
10 & 11 Borneo Maru 4264, Kobe 7/2 O S Kaisha.
12 & 13 Borghild 2158, Cal, N F, S S N Co.
16 Acera 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Shunke Maru 5027, Japan, 5/2, O S Kaisha.
C/R Gorbeta, 3204, Rangoon, N F, M M & Co.
P Genoa Maru 5001 Kobe 2/2 N Y Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 22nd February, Agent P and O S N Co.
S S Caledonia due about 29th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co,

FROM LONDON.

Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana, due about 1st February, Agent B I S N Co.
Morvada due about 27th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 15th February, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 5th February, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Catalia due about 24th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Yokohama due about 31st January, Agents K N Co.
City of Nagpur due about 29th January, Agents K N Co.
City of Harwich due about 9th February, Agents K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 19th February, Agents K N Co.
City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 13th March, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
Calefornia due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.
Clan Kenneth (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Clan Sinclair due about 11th February, Agent J F Co.
Croxteth Hall (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
City of Paris due about 10th April, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 22nd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wartenfels due about 7th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Ockenfels due about 28th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Neidenfels due about 12th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tannenfels due about 27th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konkerkerk due about 2nd February, Agent E D Sassoon Co.,
Streefkerk due about 23rd February, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Brenta due about 15th February, Agent L T Co.
Silvio Pellico due about 6th February, Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th February, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 3rd February, Agent M Italiana.
Castelforziano due about 18th February Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Romeo due about 10th February, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Manchester Exchange due about 25th February, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Lahore due about 15th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Jalapa due about 31st January, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Sado Maru due about 27th January, Agent N Y K.
Himalaya Maru due about 9th February, Agent O S K.
Rikoku Maru due about 23rd February, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 5th February Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 24th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Soudan due about 5th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 15th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tregarthen (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 10th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 23rd February, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 28.

S S Delta for London:—6 bales cow hides tanned, G Suchidina; 4 bales goats skin, tanned, G Suchidina; 40 cwt deer horns, Janmohamad Rahimtoola; 8 bales tanned cow hides, H B Ramji and Co., 9 bundles lamb skin for fur, A Azizullaoff; 29 bales cow hides tanned, C Rahimtoola; 100 cwt cassein, Bombay Shipping Agency; 66 cwt Indian condiments, M Poonjajee and Sons; 100 cwt ghally seswa seed, O Chandoobhoy; 69 cases bristles, W H Brady; 20 bales woollen carpets, Bontor and Co., 14 bundles F. woollen carpets, A Azizullaoff; 28 bundles F. woollen carpets, F Hajeeoff; 79 packages wearing apparel etc., Enandar Abdool Rehman; 10 cases wooden work, etc., Cox's Shipping Agency; 5 bales tanned skins, S M H Kadarbaksh; 35 cwt cardamoms, R S Tata and Co., 10 cases brassware etc.., C B Bhootwala and Co.,

COMMERCIAL.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, Jan 9.

The cloth market presents a rather more active aspect than it did a week ago, and in some sections a fairly useful business has been brought to book. There is still, however, an undue amount of tranquility and listlessness, and the year can only be said to have made a slow beginning.

The bright star of the trade firmament, if it may be so described without exaggeration, has been India. Calcutta in particular has sent offers for large quantities of dhooties of various qualities, and other parts have endeavoured to buy similar styles to a weight which, if the bids could have been accepted, would have made a considerable impression in our market. Bleaching and other shirtings have also come under review but these are not wanted in bulk, and the proportion of the potential business in dhooties which has reached the order-book stage is small, though not negligible. It has been large enough, indeed, to fill up some spinners of the appropriate yarns till May and June.

For China, Java, and Singapore the business available has again been of a disappointing volume. Buying for Hongkong and Shanghai continues to be restricted to modest lots of greys, bleachers, and dyed fancies. Stocks at the latter port keep extremely low, but with the political turmoil and unrest still prevalent in the interior merchants will not operate freely. Near East markets are understood to be in need of cotton fabrics, but will not respond to Manchester prices, and only small parcels have been booked for Egypt or the Levant ports. Buying of heavy makes for the home trade is reported, but it is not of normal dimensions. American markets have made bids for printers and sheetings.

The yarn market is patchy, but on the fine spinning side no serious complaint can be made, salesmen having booked more freely than they are usually able to do in the early days of January. Buyers seek to make inroads on margins, but seldom succeed. Coarse and medium counts of American are, however, in a worse position than they were last week. Spinners of American generally, if we except the few mentioned as having booked dhootie sorts, have met with scant support. Margins have deteriorated to the extent of over 2d. per pound in the last few weeks, and with production exceeding sales in a large number of instances the process will be continued unless a drastic policy of curtailment is carried out.

JUTE

DUNDEE, January 9.

The jute market remains steady, with a remarkable inquiry for manufactured goods. The raw material has not been noticeable for sales, but the retention of all values was strongly marked, with £29 10s. quoted for first mark grade. The other prices were £29 to £29 10s. for Daisee 2 and £31 for Tossa 2.

The yarn position is a very firm one at 3s. still most paid for common cops and medium spools at 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d.; 24lb. sacking weft was in good request at 3½d. The prospects in this section are very bright indeed, though manufacturers are waiting for the cloth inquiry to materialise in the first instance.

In the cloth section inquiry embraces many items, and Cuban sugars are regarded as of some importance. About two years ago the business done here in these goods was very considerable. Calcutta sacking is extremely scarce, with the result that inquiries are being made for Dundee 27in. 8-porter 16oz. Hessian goods tend to advance, with the value at 4 1-16d. to 4¼d. for 10½oz. 40in. and at 3 1-16d. to 3½d. per yard, for 8oz. Linoleum hessians are very strong.

OILS AND OILSEEDS

HULL, Jan. 9.

Market conditions are only moderately active. Raw linseed oil is scarce and has sharply advanced to £43 15s. on spot. For February delivery, however, £36 10s. is indicated, by which time seed now on passage or about to be shipped will have been received at the mills. The demand for cotton oils is not heavy, but crude Egyptian is still held for £43 10s. and Soap-makers' grade of refined for £43 10s. Demand for other vegetable oils is only quiet, but prices are steady.

In the oilseed section Plate linseed keeps steady and comparatively dear in near positions, seed now afloat being quoted £4 per ton premium over new Plate seed for January-February shipment. Egyptian cottonseed has an easier tendency, and little trade has been done at late values.

COAL

CARDIFF, Jan. 9.

The steam coal market is irregular. For early loading many collieries are fairly well placed for orders, but quite as many need business. Foreign buyers hold the view that prices are too high, and, anticipating a decline as orders run out are reducing purchasings to a minimum. Within the past week prices in most cases have receded 6d.—9d. per ton.

Continental demand is slower and inquiry from Italy falls below normal. South America is now purchasing meagrely, and in other directions there is no marked activity. There is a fair current export mainly of old sales, but orders are fast running out, and shippers find new business only practicable on a lower basis.

A recurrence of third-shift trouble is viewed as a "bear" point, and a general feeling of unsettlement prevails.

Admiralty collieries hold a fair business. Best large moves off quietly around 28s.—29s., with seconds barely steady around 27s. 6d. Dry large is dull. Best large is heavy in tone around 27s. 6d., with ordinaries suffering from lack of support and easy, 25s. 6d. —26s. 6d. Monmouthshire collieries are receiving a modest inquiry, and prices are just steady at 28s. Black Veins, 27s. 6d.

(Continued in column 6.)

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 23.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/4
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/2
Bank's buying T T 1/5 9/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 5/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 650
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 720
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 710

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 148¾
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 142½

HONGKONG— —
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 235

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 332

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.23—1/8
London—Paris Frcs. 94.25
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.50
London—Brussels Frcs. 104.00
London—Rome Liras 97.20
London—Berlin Marks Nil.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet and dull market.

	London, Jan. 26.
Sentes 3 per cent.	53 3/4
Berlin Cheques on London	
Bar Silver Spot	33 9/16
„ „ 2 months hence	33 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver—Little bear covering Steady,

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent (since 5th July 1923.)

Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
Interest 7 day Market loans	2 1/2
Weekly Bullion shipment	£

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Jan. 28. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/16
Bank Demand	1/5 7/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/2
Fcs. Demand	650
American Dollars	332
Hongkong Dollars	165
Shanghai	235
Japan	148 1/2
Singapore	165

Market—Steady.

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Jan. 26.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 11/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6 m/st	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent.	22 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Jan. 26.
Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 87
Victory Bonds 4%	„ 91
War Loan 5%1929/47	„ 99 3/4
Consols 2 1/2%	„ 56 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	„ 44
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	„ 64 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	„ 56 1/4

	London, Jan. 26.
Conversion Loan	£ 76
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 100 1/2
7 per cent. Indian	„ 112 1/2

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Jan. 28.

Sovereign ready Rs. 16/3/6
„ forward Rs. 16/4/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/12/6
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/12/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/12/6
Bar silver ready, Rs. 80/—
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79/15
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/8

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Bar gold ready, s. 97-8
Silver ready, d. 33-9
Silver forward, d. 33-4
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. China was buying at lower rates. Sellers holding back. Little business.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Ready :—25—12—0
Vaida. Opening Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m
Post 25—11—9 25—12—9 .. 25—11—9
Maha 25—12—3 25—12—3 .. 25—12—3
Teji Mandi.
Posh ..
Maha —5—
Tone—Market Steady

SILVER.

Bombay., Jan. 28.

Ready 80—0—0
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m
Posh 80—0—0 .. .. 79—15—0
Maha 80—9—0 .. .. 80—8—0
Teji Mandi.
Maha 1—2—0
Fagan 1—10—0
Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64/12
4 per cent Conversion Loan 83/—
5 per cent War Loan 90/12
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 95/15

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

28th January, 1924.

Yesterday reported 8 points higher in New York futures, whilst Liverpool has been reported only two points higher. The market advanced on local buying due to good undertone. There was very little pressure to sell.

As American markets for the time being continue to decline our market is also easier in sympathy and owing to increasing unrest amongst the local mill-hands there prevails nervousness in the Bazar and advices at the moment show a declining tendency. Whilst these local labour developments coupled with tightness of money are likely to be the governing factors in the immediate future, it seems to us that looking to the general position of cotton the present weakness is hardly justified and we continue to think it advisable to adopt the policy of working conservatively on the Bull side.

Notwithstanding a slight advance reported from Home, the Marwari Bazar opened very easy this morning for fully good M.G. Broach April/May at Rs. 593 i.e. Rs. 5 1/2 lower than Saturday's close. The prices after declining to Rs. 591 on jobbers selling advanced sharply to Rs. 597 1/2 on buying by a majority of Officers. At this juncture a prominent Indore operator came out as seller causing the prices to give way steadily to Rs. 590 1/2 and closed barely. Steady at Rs. 593 1/2 at 3-30 p.m. on buying by Marwari shroffs and Offices. At the cotton Depot the market opened at Rs. 592 and going up by a rupee declined to Rs. 591 on selling by Marwari shroffs and closed weak at Rs. 592 at 5 p.m.

Fine M.G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 561 and advanced to Rs. 567 1/2 on offices buying. The rate then steadily gave way to Rs. 561 in sympathy with the decline in Broach but before the close of the Marwari Bazaar sessions prices recovered to Rs. 564 which was the rate ruling at 3-30 p.m. Fine M.G. Oomra May opened to-day at Rs. 563 and on offices and Marwari shroffs buying the rate steadily advanced to Rs. 569. This price however was not maintained for on a prominent Marwari operator and general selling the rate gave way to Rs. 563 and fluctuating between this figure and Rs. 566 the rate at 3-30 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 566. F.G.M.G. Bengal for March was quoted nominally at Rs. 507.

The Ready market on Saturday was rather dull owing to the sharp decline in forward contract rates, and only about 1,500 bales' business was put through.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

(5-30 P. M.)

	Bombay, Jan. 28.	
Fully Good Broach	April/May	592
„ Bengal	March	502
Fine Oomra.	March	563 1/2
„ „	May	565

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Description, Super-Fine	Fine	F. Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	550	540 525
M. G. Oomra No. 3	590	580 565
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	620	610 595
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	605	595 680
M. C. Mathia	585	575 560
M. G. Khandesh	585	575 560

E. I. C. ASS'. QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Jan. 28.	
Fully Good Broach	April/May	594
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	
Fully Good Bengal	March	504
Fine Oomra	March.	565
Fine Oomra	May.	557

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of 28th January says:—

New York Market 26th January 1924.

Previous Close.	Deli-very	Closing Prices	Since vious	Pre-Close.
33.13	Mar.		33.21	+08
33.42	May.		33.47	+ 5
32.30	Jul.		32.22	—08
28.03	Oct.		27.85	—18
27.55	Dec.		Not received	

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 33-41, lowest 33.05, range. 36 points. Small Saturday featureless market, mostly professional.

Liverpool Market 26th January 1924.

Prev Close	Deli-very	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous Close
19.54	Jan.	19.49—05		19.56 +02
19.62	Mar.	19.54—03	19.60—02	19.61 —01
19.57	May.			19.54 —03
19.05	Jul.			19.03 —02
f6	ct.	16.48—08	16.48—08	16.48 —08
22.54		ptian Jan.		22.59 +05
21.39		Nov.		21.2 —10

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Quiet Saturday market, no pressure to sell, some local buying.

(2) New York sales futures on Friday last estimated at 325,000.

(3) March highest 19.64, lowest 19.54, range. 10 points.

(4) Small market but good undertone. Lack of selling power, local buying. Further spot sales for export.

Alexandria Market 26th January 1924.

Previous close 44.22, delivery March, Opening 43.85.

	Liverpool, Jan. 26. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	10
„ „ Sales of East Indian	nil
„ „ Imports.	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans spot Quiet	19.78
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	23.35

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool Jan. 26. To-day's Prices.
January	19.56+02
February	19.55—02
March	19.61—01
April	19.56—03
May	19.54—03
June	19.36—02
July	19.03—02
August	18.29—03
September	17.18—08
October	16.48—08
November	16.15—09
December	16.05—09
January	15.96—09

Tone:—Very Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Jan. 26. To-day's Prices.
January	22.59+05
February	22.65+05
March	22.70+05
April	22.76+05
May	22.82+05
June	22.85+05
July	22.87+05
August	22.65+05
September	22.35+01
October	21.70—04
November	21.20—10
December	20.80—10
January	20.80—10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 26.
M. G. Bengal Good,	12.80
„ „ Fully Good	13.20
„ „ Fine	13.60
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.00
„ „ „ Fully Good	14.50
„ „ „ Fine	15.00
M. G. Broach Good	16.20
„ „ Fully Good	16.60
„ „ Fine	17.06
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.70
„ „ Fully Good	13.10
„ „ Fine	13.50

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Jan. 26.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	12,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	5,000
„ „ Continent	
Futures at New York, Mar.	33.21+08
„ May	33.47+05
„ July	32 22—09
„ Oct.	27.85—08
Spot Cotton at New York	33.55+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	33.50—
Futures, „ „ Mar.	33.18—04
„ „ May.	32.88—04
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 7/8
Silver Foreign mined	63 1/8
Silver Commercial Bars.	

WHEAT.

	London, Jan. 26.
ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Buyers paid.	43/9
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Buyers paid.	43/3
AUSTRALIAN Jan/Feb. Paid Buyers	46 1/8
KARACHI BARLEY J/F Paid	32
Tone:—Firmer-Fair enquiry,	
WHEAT Australian cargo for J/F Paid	46/6
„ Barletta Russo cargo for F/ Paid 64 1/2 lbs.	44 1/8
„ Rozario Santa Fe cargo J. Paid 44 lbs.	45 7/8
„ Afloat to U. K.	1,385,000
„ Freight of coal-cardiff to Bombay,	
Tone—	

WHEAT AND SEED.

Bombay, Jan. 28. 6 1/2 p. m

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready,	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	40 0 0	6 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 12 0	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 3 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 12 0	13 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	74 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 4 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 12 0
Mowraseed	10 4 0	10 8 0
Barley	31 0 0	..
Castorseed	70 0 0	14 0 0
Colton Seeds Ready Delivery	42 0 0	5 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 1 6	..
Linseed April May	12 12 3	
Groundnuts Jan./Feb.	72 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/F.	15 10 0	..

METALS.

	London, Jan 26.
English best Selected Copper	£ 67
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 62 1/2
Copper Braziers	„ 83
Yellow Metal	„ 7 13/16
Hard Spelter	„ 29 1/2
Carrugated Sheets	Nominal, 18 7/11
TIN BLOCK	251 3/4

BRASS.

	Bombay, Jan. 28. per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1/	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2	66 0 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Jan. 28. per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	72 8 0
Copper	V	72 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	72 8 0
Copper	1 1/2 1 3/4	72 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 0 0
Copper	2/	74 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		69 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass Metal 3/4 to 1		64 12 0
German Brass 1, 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
English Copper		74 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

JAVA SUGAR.

	London Jan. 26.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. March Sellers	30/9
July Sellers	24/6
July Sept Sellers	23/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	24/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	24/1
Tone—It is reported that Germany sold Export	43,000
Tons granulated sugar including Tons for India	12,000

LINSEED.

	London, Jan. 26.
LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M Buyers Value	£ 19 1/2
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Buyers	J/A 39/6
„ M/A Value	£ 37/9
„ Linseed Afloat	48,000

EXCHANGE

On London at Paris 94.30 Previous Price 93.75

RUBBER.

	London, Jan 26.
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar.	12 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.	14
Tone:—	

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Jan. 25, 1924.

Cotton	25139 Bales
Wheat	7278 Cwts
Linseed	1819 „
Rape etc.,	282 „
Gingellyseed	4564 „
Poppyseed	400 „
Groundnuts	6968 „
Castorseed	3809 „
Rice	64022 „
Myrabolams	2728 „
Cottonseed	38316 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	7876 „
Juwar	1695 „
Masur	263 „
Barley	Nil
Bajri	3257 „
Coal	43606 Tons

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTAN NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

	Bombay, Jan. 27. Rs. A. P.
Khadi —	1 2 3
Textile	2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 [illegible] 0
Elphinstone	
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 9 0
Century per lb	1 8 „
Hindustan per lb	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb	1 9 6
Textile per lb	1 9 0
Phoenix per lb	1 8 6
Pearl per lb	1 9 „
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 9 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 8 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finlay.	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	..
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth:—× Quality.	..
Rachael per lb.	..
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 6
Kohinoor.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 3
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 9
Bombay Cotton per lb.	1 7 0
Pahelwan per lb.	1 6 0
Hearth Brand per lb.	1 6 0
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 6
Dhooties 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 6
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill :—	
Standard per piece	7 0 0
Phoenix per piece	7 0 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 6 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill :—	
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check :—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 4 0
Bombay United per piece	8 2 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece.	9 8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 8 0
Gabrun No, 5124: —	
Pearl	13 0 0
Hindustan	13 0 0

BULLION MOVEMENT.

REPORT OF MESSRS. S. MONTAGU & CO.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., in their weekly report dated 9th Jan., 1924 state.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 2nd instant, amounted to £126,233,095, as compared with £126,198,660 on the previous Wednesday.

The Indian Bazaars and the Continent have taken a good proportion of the moderate amount of gold on offer this week.

According to the December issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin, the U. S. gold imports during the 12 months ending October last totalled $200,300,000, compared with $250,422,000 in 1922. Gold exports from the U.S.A. during the same period totalled $27,155,000 as compared with $39,734,000 during the corresponding period last year. Net gold imports for the 10 months of last year were thus $223,195,000 as against $199,688,000 in 1922. Over 40 per cent ($100,919,000) of the 1923 total came from England, and about 20 per cent. is credited to Germany, the amount brought to the United States since the beginning of the year ($49,614,000) representing about 40 per cent. of the gold lost by the Reichsbank during the same period. Gold imports from Canada ($44,465,000) ranked in the third place. About 78 per cent. of the total gold imports for the 10 months of last year is credited to these three countries. Substantial amounts have come also from France, the Netherlands, Mexico, and Colombia. Over one-half of the gold exported during the 10 months of last year was consigned to British India; Mexico and Hongkong being the next largest destinations.

SILVER.

Business has not been active during the week. In view of the unsettled condition of markets generally there has been a natural indisposition to open fresh commitments. The trend of silver prices for the last month or so has not encouraged speculative activity, for, although extremely large shipments have been made to the Far East, absorption has taken place on arrival. Hence a waiting attitude is likely to be maintained until the nearness of the Chinese New Year clarifies the situation. The adverse movement of exchange with America has helped to keep prices from serious weakness, although buyers are distinctly shy.

The Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1923 stated that the United States silver imports during October last totalled $6 329,000 and silver exports $7,523,000. Silver imports during the 10 months ending October last year totalled $61,012,000 and exports $54,172,000. Both imports and exports of silver were on a larger scale than during the preceding two years. About 91 per cent of the total silver imported into the United States during last year came from Mexico, Peru, and Canada, while about 84 per cent of the silver exported during the same period were consigned to British India, Hongkong, and China.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(in lacs of rupees)

Notes in circulation 18043 Dec. 15; 18042 Dec. 22; 18341 Dec. 31.

Silver coin and bullion in India 9063 Dec. 15, Dec. 22 and Dec. 31.

Gold coin and bullion in India 2232 Dec. 15, Dec. 22 and Dec. 31.

Securities (Indian Government) 5748 Dec. 15 Dec. 22 and Dec. 31.

Securities (British Government) 900 Dec. 15. Dec. 22 and Dec. 31.

Bills of Exchange 400 Dec. 22; 800 Dec. 31. Dec. 31.

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending the 31st ult.

The stock in Shanghai on the 5th inst. consisted of about 21,800,000 ounces in sycee 32,500,000 dollars, and 2,730 silver bars, as compared with 21,200,000 ounces in sycee, and 31,500,000 dollars on the 29th ultimo. (No holding of silver bars was reported on the 29th ult.)

Quotations.

Bar Silver p. oz. std.

January 3rd. 34.1/16d. cash 33.3/16d. 2 mos.
January 4th. 33.15/16d. cash 33.3/16d. 2 mos.
January 5th. 34.1/16d. cash 33.5/16d. 2 mos.
January 7th. 33.11/16d. cash 32.15/16d. 2 mos.
January 8th. 33.7/16d. cash 32.3/4d. 2 mos.
January 9th. 33.9/16d. cash 32.7/8d. 2 mos.
Average 33.79d. cash 33.04d. 2 mos.

Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

January 3rd. 96s/10d.
January 4th. 96s /9d.
January 7th. 95s/10d.
January 8th. 96s/5d.
January 9th. 96s/d.
Average 95s/5.0d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 1/8d and 1/16d below those fixed a week ago.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay. 27th Jan. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.913in.
Temperature of air	73.1 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65.8 „
Dew point	60.9 „
Relative humidity of Air	67.% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.2 „
Maximum temperature of Air	81.3 „
Minimum „ „	65.3 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,ENE,NW,NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight miles	141

NEW A. V. G RLS' SCHOOL.

With a view to meet the desire of the public, the promoters of the Indian Women's University, have decided to set up a new A.V. Girls' School (Marathi and Gujarati section) at Nowrojee Street Thakurdwar.

The course of study will be formulated to meet the requirements of women. The vernacular shall be the medium of instruction and examination.

Religious and moral instruction along with the course if Domestic Science will claim the attention of the proprietors. The Board of management consists of Mr. T.N. Malvi (President), Dr. Miss Kashibai Nowrange, Dr. Y.G. Nadgir etc. Mr. L.B. Nayak is to be the Superintendent and the Secretary.

(Continued from Column 1.)

Western Valleys, Eastern Valley large has an easier undertone, and business is slow 25s. 6d.—27s. Small coals are fairly steady. Coking good at 22s. 6d., best steams 21s., good bunkers near 20s. Cargo brands are unstable, 18s.—20s.

Demand for coke is negligible and prices wholly in shippers' favour. Best foundry offering freely, 47s. 6d.—52s. 6d. Furnace grades 45s. Patent fuel slack, but good business in hand and prices nominally unchanged at 30s. 6d.—32s. 6d.

5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 102/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 100/9
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 102/—
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 103/4
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/6
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 73/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 101/—
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/— per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/— per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/—

SHARES.

The share market remained closed to-day.

	London, Jan. 26.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/4
Hongkong	„ 129—
National	„ 42 1/2
Eastern	„ 5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	„ 12

SPORTING NEWS

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

LUSITANIAN "B" ..... 5 Goals.
(A. D'Souza 4, Sebastian 1.)
MECHANICAL TRANSPORT ..... Nil.

The second string of the Lusitanians were fixed to play the Mechanical Transport in "B" Division fixture yesterday when the former won by five goals to one. There was not many people in the stand but the free sides were pretty full with the supporters of the winning side. The Cooperage as yet is not fit for scientific hockey but yesterday's condition was an improvement on Saturday's dusty pitch. What the ground needs most is plenty of water which is probably hard to get. That the W. I. H. A. people are working fast is evident from the fact that there were goal-boards yesterday and none on Saturday last. Another little thing which deserves notice is the projection on either side of the cross-bar. We hope the authorities will take necessary steps.

The game does not deserve much of a description as it was rather a one-sided affair. Although the Mechanical Transport were in their opponents' area for a considerable period, there was hardly any combination among their forwards who were rather clumsy with their sticks, which they used also to tackle their opponents. The Lusitanians showed better combination in their attacking line and were decidedly faster and exhibited better stick-work. Their forwards at times were afraid of the aimless swipes of the opposing sides. Sebastian, Alick D'Souza and Pinto understand each other fairly well and with a little practice would be a danger to even a better defence than the Mechanical Transport. Moss, Bury and Moore made serious attempts at combination but were often knotted together which prevented them from getting clear hits into the opponents ring. Their backs were too far ahead and once the Lusitanian quintette got possession, it was hard to chase them and get the ball. Gale in goal played a very good game and saved his side from a worse defeat. An injured shin during the second moiety prevented him from tackling the opposing forwards in a more effective manner. The Transport Team have several good men who with a little more understanding would play a better game. Khoda Bux is not of much use in the half-line and a substitution would be better. Vitto D'Souza and Coutinho were responsible for the Transport not scoring more than a single goal but they are apt to dodge in the fatal area. Alick de Souza was responsible for four goals out of the five while the outside left of the Transport scored the only goal for his side with a beautiful reverse stroke just before the final whistle blew.

The teams were:—

Lusitanian "B":—A. Gomes; Coutinho and Vitto D'Souza; Joe Perreira, Albert Fernandes and Gracions; A. Misquitta, Pinto, Alick D'Souza, Sebastian, R. Fox.

Mechanical Transport:—Gale; Hughes and Reilhy; Copley, Holbrow and Khuda Bux; Moss, Bury, Moore, Basker Sheode, Jenkins.

Referees: Messrs. Thornback and Bhattacharjee.

TO-DAY AT 5-15.

Lusitanians vs. Hornets (Cooperage).
Embarkation Staff vs. City Police (Bombay Gymkhana).

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA SINGLES.

Nineteen more matches were decided during the week. Only 5 matches were decided by 3 sets, the rest being with two sets each. The following are the results:—

V. L. Jaya beat Anandji Kanji (6—3), (6—4).
K M Subba Rao beat G R Kapadia (6—0), (6—0).
M. Velkar beat M. S. Kapadia (6—3), (6—0).
G. Laxmidas beat M T Patel (6—2), (6—4).
R. C. Dhage beat A Chatterjee (6—1), (6—3).
D. A. Shete beat R D Pende (6—0), (6—0).
D. T. Tripathi beat J N Belsare (7—5), (6—2).
R N Bhagwat beat P S Belsare (7—5) (6—2).
R. N. Bhagwat beat P S Shivarao (6—1), (6—3).
D. K. Khandke beat K Gharpure (6—1), (6—1).
G. Laxmidas beat Koimtoor (6—2), (6—2).
R. S. Raja Iyer beat G. Kotak (6—1), (6—2).
S. Padbidri beat G B Rane (6—2), (6—2).
B. S. Mojumdar beat R. S. Garushi (0—6), (6—2), (6—3).
N. B. Bhagwat beat N R Sriman (6—3), (6—1).
P. P. Bhandarkar beat I S Mahajan (6—2), (4—6), 6—4).
M. Madgaokar beat D J. Pathare (7—5), (0—6), (6—3).
K. Gunjikar beat S A Joshi (5—7), (6—4), (6—4).
K. Pikhandke beat R N Bhagwat (6—4), (6—4).
M. Kamath beat R. Divan (6—4), (8—6).

TENNIS AT BENARES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 28.

The finals of the Prince of Wales Tennis Tournament was played on the Wudges Office court on Saturday last. Maharajakumar of Vizianagram gave an At-home to which about 300 people were invited to witness the games. Winners in Mixed Doubles were Major Simpson and Miss Ryles, in Open Doubles Sahi and Bhagwati Prasad, and in Men's Handicap Doubles, Baird and Agati from Moghal Sarai, who put up an unexpectedly good fight against two of the Benares veterans, Major Simpson and Peilditch of the Benares State Police.

Handicap Singles were not decided in time, players being Kasim Raza Assistant Superintendent of Police and Sen Gupta of Bengal Police.

In Ladies Singles Mrs. Britton won an extremely resting and well contested match against Mrs, Nash who played remarkably well.

Trophy went to Sahi and Bhagwati Prasad.

A silver cup was presented by Baby Madhoram Sund to the winner of Men's Handicap Single.

Mrs. Harper gave away the prizes after the judge, Mr. Harper's brief introductory remarks.

HOCKEY AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 28.

The finals of the All-India Auxiliary Force Hockey Tournament was played off this afternoon between the B.B. and C.I. Railway and G.I.P. Railway teams resulting in win for the B.B. & C.I. Railway team by three goals to two after a well contested game.

Cups and medals were presented to winners by Mrs. Stewart, wife of the Officer Commanding the station.

GOLF AT LOS ANGELES.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Los Angeles.—At the end of the fifty-fourth hole Sarazen was still three up, he and Havers having each won five and halved eight.

LATER

The second half of the 72-hole match was played here. Sarazen beat Havers by five up and four to play.

Los Angelos.—Havers, throughout the match which was over 72 holes for the unofficial world's Championship showed brilliant approach, and ability so far as direction was concerned, but in most of cases was short by 20 or 30 feet on mashie shots of 50 to 100 yards. Sarazen placed the ball on the green better than Havers and in the off-lies showed noteworthy ability to recover. Honours were even in driving.—Reuter.

OLYMPIAD WINTER SPORTS.

The ten thousand metres in the Olympaid resulted as follows: Skutnabb, Finland, was first taking 18 minutes 4/5 seconds, Thunberg, Finland, was second taking 18 minutes and 7 4/5 seconds. Four Norwegians followed.

The general classification in four speed skating events places Thunberg, first, Larsen, Norway, second, Skutnabb, third.

The classification by nations gives Finland 48 1/2 points, Norway 39 and United States 11.

SKATING IN OLYMPIAD CONTEST.

LONDON, January 27.

Chamonix; 1500 metres speed skating in Olympiad contest resulted as follows: Thunberg, Finland was first, time taken being 2 minutes and 20 4/5 seconds. Larsen, Norway was second taking 2 minutes and 22 seconds.—Reuter.

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 28.

The rugby international match in Dublin yesterday between Ireland anl France was won by Irishmen six points to nil.—B.O.W.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The following are results if Football matches played in League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION,—

Aston Villa one, Balton W nil, Burnley four West Brom A nil, Cardiff City four, Arsenal nil, Chelsea nil, Huddersfield T one Liverpool nil, Manchester City nil, Middlesbrough one, Everton one, Newcastle U two, Tottenham H two, Nottingham F one, Birmingham one, Preston N.E. two, Notts County one, Sheffield U one Sunderland one, West Ham U nil, Blackburn R one.

SECOND DIVISION,—

Barnsley one, Southampton one, Bradford City one, Bristol City one, Bury two, Blackpool nil, Clapton Arient nil, Stoke two, Leeds U one, The Wednesday nil Manchester U nil, Fulham nil, Oldham Athletic one, Nelson nil, Port Vale one, Coventry City one, South Shields three, Derby C two, Stockport C five, Hull City one, Leicester City one, Crystal Palace nil.

LEAGUE THIRD DIVISION (Southern section):—

Aberdare two, Swidon two, Swans one, Bournemouth nil, Brentford nil, Newport nil, Brighton and Hove Albion three, Queens Park nil, Bristol one Plymouth Argylle one, Exeter City nil, Charlton Athletic nil, Luton Town one, Gillingham one, Millwall two, Watford nil, Portsmouth one Merthyr Town nil Reading one, Northampton nil, Southend three, Norwich one.

LEAGUE THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section):—

Accrington three, Lincoln City one, Ashington one, Rochdale nil, Crewe Alexandra two, Barrow nil, Durham three, Darlington two Grimsby nil Chesterfield nil Halifax Town nil, Bradford nil, Hartlepools two, Tranmere one New Brighton one, Rotheram two, Walsall five, Doncaster two, Southport one, Wigan Borough one, Wolverhampton three, Wrexham nil.

A Rutlam message of January, 27th states:—

Ten vehicles and two brakevans of the up special goods derailed between Bajrangarh and Udaigarh at 15/15 hours to-day. It is expected to clear the line at 18 hours tomorrow. Passengers and Mails are being transhipped.—(A. P.)

BATHING AT SANGAM.

MUNICIPAL BOARD'S SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

An emergent meeting of the Municipal Board considered a letter from the Government on the subject of the recent resolution of the board in connection with the bathing at Sangam. The Government letter stated that it was impossible to hand over entire management of bathing at Sangam to an unofficial Committee but the Government welcomed the offer of assistance in controlling the bathers. The board resolved to send a reply to the Government expressing its willingness to assist in accordance with a scheme to be framed by the Committee already appointed.

GUJRAT FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

TO BE HELD AT AHMEDABAD.

The Gujrat Association of Art was formed in the year 1923 for bringing together the artists of Gujrat with a view to promote and popularise Indian Art and to provide special facilities for the advancement of indigenous Gujrat art and to further the interests of Gujrat artists, and students and craftsmen. It is a non-Party Institution.

"The need for such an organisation was long felt in Gujrat, it is an oft repeated sad tale that there has been a general decadence of arts and crafts throughout the country. "The degenerate crafts of modern India tell us the pathetic tale of millions of impoverished homes and forewarn us of the yet graver economic prostration that is in store, while the change in the ideals and methods of practice of art, coupled with the universal neglect of its cultivation has so transformed the once admirable art of India that to-day it has no name and no status in the world."

This Society has been formed as an humble effort to encourage indigenous art by reviving indigenous ideals and practices.

One of the items of this year's programme is to hold an exhibition of fine arts with the above objects.

The Exhibition will be open from 8th of February and will last for a period of 15 days.

It has been decided to keep the following divisions of fine arts in the exhibition.

A.—General—Painting, sculpture, architecture, idol-making, handicraft, photography, printing, printing on cloth etc.

B.—Domestic—Brocado, enemelled works, woollen carpets, cradles, swings, engraving on brass and copper etc.

Ladies' Section—Knitting and needle-work, silver and goid-threaded embroidery, sewing, garlands for the door, fans, chess and other articles of domestic use.

C.—Urban—Gold and silver ornaments, carving on stone and wood, paper flowers, shell and agate work etc.

D.—Students—Water and colour paintings, sketches etc.

E.—Social—Best acting, imitation of facial expressions, legend and story telling, couplet and poems singing, Bhajans etc.

Press Art Section—In this department all the papers, periodicals and magazines published in India, so also hand written magazines, with particulars of the same shall be admitted free and the papers shall not be returned.

INDEPENDENT STALLS FOR BUSINESSMEN.

As Ahmedabad is the centre of Industry and the capital of Gujrat it is needless to add that the exhibition is bound to attract a very large number of spectators from Gujrat and outside. Due to this we have been pressed by our business friends to provide independent stalls for exhibiting Indian manufactures. (Rules etc., will be furnished on application.)

It would be a unique opportunity to bring together a number of manufacturers, traders and consumers of Indian articles which would be too much prized as Swadeshi goods in this place which is the centre of the non-co-operation movement and the abode of Mahatma Gandhi.

A committee of prominent artists and experts will be formed to decide between the competitors and award medals, prizes certificates etc. Such a Committee shall be unrestricted and shall not be liable to account for its decisions which shall be final.

We are glad to announce that many prominent artists and experts such as Seth Purshottam Vishram Mavji, Keshavlal H. Dhruva, M.F. Pithawala, J.K. Mhatre, Shrj. Ganguli, Shrj. Fredelist, Pro. Manekrao and others have kindly accepted our invitation to help us by interesting themselves in our work.

We appeal to the public for their sympathy and support and the large-hearted nobility and magnates of Gujrat to extend their liberal patronage to make our undertaking a success.

All enquiries may kindly be addressed to:
Secretaries, Gujrat Kala Pradarshan,
Pankor's Naka, Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

FIFTH AND SIXTH YEARS REPORT.

The Report of the Bombay Branch of the Women's Indian Association for the period September 1921 to August 1923 states:

The Women's Indian Association was started by Mrs. Jinarajadasa at Adyar, Madras, on the 8th May 1917 to band women into groups for the purpose of self-development, education and for the definite service of others.

On July 25th 1917 the Bombay Branch of the above association was organised by Mrs. Hirabai Tata who worked with great zeal and energy till she left Bombay. Nearly 50 other branches have been started in different parts of the country where grown up women and girls are taught English and domestic arts suited to their requirements. They are also encouraged to take part in all the important movements connected with the welfare of their sex.

Membership is open to women of all races. The total number of members in August 1921 was 228. During the period under report 1 resigned, 6 died and 18 new members joined the association, so the present total is 239.

The members have full opportunities of working for their own advancement as well as co-operating for the uplift of the backward amongst them. Some of them have been working as Honorary teachers, some of them have been attending as pupils in the classes organised by the Branch as well as the lectures arranged for their benefit as well as that of the public and some again are helping the association with donations.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Free educational classes for the grown up women and girls are being conducted daily except Sundays, at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, Apollo Street, Fort, from 3-30 to 5-30 p.m. where instruction is imparted in English and various useful subjects such as fancy work, needle work, cutting, knitting, painting First-aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene, Astronomy and moral lessons. Most of the students attend all the classes and a few take lessons in needle-work only. During the years under report 141 women and girls have taken advantage of these classes including some teachers of the Bombay Municipal girls' schools who had joined the fancy work class in order to enable themselves to give advantage of the varieties of fancy-work to the poor girls of their respective schools.

THE COCANADA SPIRITUALISTIC CONFERENCE.

(BY V. D. RISHI B. A., LL. B.)

It is a welcome sign of the times indicative of a growing interest in spiritualism that we had a Psychic and Spiritualistic Conference this year at Cocanada during the Congress week. As early as in the month of May, I had a desire to convene such a conference at the Congress centre. But for want of support and encouragement the idea could not be carried out and there seemed to be no hope of holding this meeting in the week which is full of multifarious political, social and religious activities. Till the beginning of December there was not the least idea of having that wish realised and we were hoping for a distant day of the fulfilment of my cherished desire. I was touring for the spread of this knowledge, when I received a communication from Mr. Prakashrao of the Vizianagram proposing to hold the conference and inviting me to preside over it. There was very little time at my disposal to think over the matter and I promptly intimated my assent to his proposal. He strenuously worked for making the conference a success. He had to meet with indifference and lack of sympathy from those who were in a position to help him. The Congress authorities thought that such a conference had nothing to do with their work of national upliftment and consequently he had to argue much with them before he could secure some space in the Gandhinagar for arranging the office of this conference. The accommodation of delegates was very difficult to solve. Somehow arrangements were made for a few delegates here and there in the city as well as in the Congress Camp which was already overcrowded and filled to its utmost capacity.

Owing to the havoc wrought by the Bengal cyclone the Railway line between Madras and Calcutta was washed off, as a result of which the Congress date was adjourned from the 26th to the 28th December. It was at first thought desirable to postpone this conference also to the 28th to suit the convenience of the visitors, but later on it was deemed suitable to stick to the original date viz. the 26th December. It was apparent from the apathy of the people that the difficulties which had to be faced by holding such conferences at the Congress centre were far greater than the advantages which are likely to be derived by selecting this venue. The delegates and visitors attending the National Congress are naturally very much interested in its functions and little attention is paid to other gatherings which are after all regarded more or less of a secondary nature. When the conference met in the Town Hall at the appointed time in the morning, we had the same experience; and although we fared much better than some other conferences we had not that splendid response which we expected for the conference. After the proposal of the President elect to the chair I read out my Presidential address extending over more than sixteen closely type-written pages, and adjourned the conference till 4 p.m. to meet again in the Gandhinagar. Among the distinguished visitors I could see Mr. Peyresh Kant Ghose of the A. B. Patrika, with whom I was acquainted and who takes deep interest in this knowledge. While seconding the proposal for the election of the President he pointed out that we were all trying to get Swaraj, but we can win it in no time if we were true spiritualists. Let us hope that our political leaders will consider well this dictum of a veteran of spiritualism in India. He took the full copy of my address for pufication in his paper and promised to publish the proceedings of the conference through the Associated Press. Most of the audience that morning being from the Andhra Province the people strongly desired that the speeches should be in their mother-tongue. But as I did not know Telugu my speech was summarised in Telugu by Mr. Venkatrao, the chairman of the Reception Committee for the understanding of the audience.

In the evening a public lecture was delivered by me on spiritualism before a crowded meeting in Gandhinagar. An interesting feature of this meeting was that a Hindi paper was read out in it by a gentleman at Allahabad. The paper was specially sent to me by a respectable gentleman for reading in the conference. He is interested in the spread of this knowledge; but for want of personal experience he could not become an ardent follower of this faith. Fortunately for spiritualism he admits of having obtained remarkable experiences and he wrote to me while at Cocanada about them.

It was pointed out by me in my Presidential address that it was absolutely necessary to make extensive propaganda here and abroad. The outstanding achievements of the conference were the formation of a body to spread this knowledge with myself at the head and the inauguration of a spiritualist magazine to be edited by me. I have taken great responsibilities upon myself; but I hope to fulfil the task with the help of Providence and my sympathisers in India and England. The editor of the Andhra Patrika has very wisely pointed out that while commenting upon this conference that the attainment of Swaraj (Kingdom in heaven) is far more important than that of Swaraj (self-government). Let us hope that our contrymen will pay greater attention to this knowledge as they used to do in the age of India's greatness for which they are aspiring at present.

CORONER'S COURT

DANGER OF SLEEPING OUTSIDE.

Steam lorry No. 561 belonging to the Yorkshire Engineering Co., and driven by Bhikoo Gangaji along Victoria Road at about 3-30 a.m., on Sunday, went into an excavation made on the Road. Unfortunately a Hindu named Masoo Rama who was sleeping close by the excavation was injured and died on the spot. The deceased was a night lamp-watchman. During the course of inquiry at the Coroner's Court, Bhikoo Gangaji, the suspect was present. After hearing the Surgeon's evidence, the Coroner adjourned further hearing till the 6th February.

GRUE SOME FIND AT MAZAGON STATION

A sweeper in the service of the G. I. P. Railway, and working at the Mazgaon Railway Station noticed a bundle, which had some earth on it, on the open ground near the Mazagaon Station, at 7 p.m. on Saturday last and informed the station master. The police were informed who repaired to the spot and found the bundle in a hollow about eighteen inches deep and partly covered by earth. The bundle was opened when the dead body of a Hindu boy aged about twelve years was found. There was a striped Pyran on the body near which was a black cap. A dhotur covered the bundle. The body was in a state of decomposition and was removed to the morgue where Dr. Nunan made a post mortem examination.

Information was circulated but no one came forward to identify the body. An enquiry was opened by Mr. A. R. King the Coroner when Dr. Nunan said that decomposition was too far advanced to ascertain the cause of death.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS.

The Governor in Council has reappointed the following gentlemen as members of the Bombay Presidency Permanent Famine Relief Fund Committee for the next triennium:—

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., K. C. S. I., Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., Sir Purshatamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C. I.E., M. B. E., Mr. Shantidas Askaran Shah, The Territorial Commander, Western India Territory, Salvation Army.

FIRST LADY BARRISTER.

Miss Mithabai Tata, Bar-at-Law, who is the first Indian lady to be called to the Bar, was enrolled as a barrister of the Bombay High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla on Friday last. After she was sworn, the learned judge congratulated her on being the first Indian lady barrister to be enrolled as such, and wished her all success at the Bar.

WELCOME TO MRS. AND MISS TATA.

Under the joint auspices of the Women's Indian Association, Bombay Branch, and the Theosophical Society, a public meeting is called on to-day (Tuesday), at Blavatsky Lodge Hall, opposite Union Bank, 77, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to welcome Mrs. Hirabai A. Tata and Miss Mithan A. Tata, B.A., M.Sc. (London), Bar-at-Law, on their return from England, and to congratulate them on their successful career there. Miss Navajbai D. Contractor, B.A. will preside.

BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The following is a summary of the Fourth Quarterly Meeting of the Blind Relief Association, Bombay, for the year 1923:—

1. Bulsar Centre.—The Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Bulsara's Free Eye Hospital. The total number of patients for diseases of the eye was 832. Of these 699 were Hindus, 85 were Mahomedans, 45 were Parsis and 3 were Christians. Total number of eye operations performed was 106.

2. Chalisgaon Centre.—Chalisgaon Free Eye Hospital. The total number of patients treated was 1066. Of these 923 were Hindus and 143 were Mahomedans. The number of operations performed was 622.

3. Surat Centre.—"Bai Rupabai Burjorji Patel's Free Eye Dispensary, opened in November 1923. The total number of patients treated was 349. Only 3 operations were performed.

4. Blind Relief Work in Bombay.—Through the honorary services of Dr. S. R. Machwe the eyes of the students of the Gokhale's Night High School, Social Service League Schools, Parel and the inmates of the Balaram Orphanage, Parel were examined. Total number of patient treated was 819. Of these 813 were Hindus, 4 were Mahomedans and 2 were Christians. Total number of operations performed was 90.

ALL-INDIA SARASWAT SABHA.

An inter-communal dinner, attended by about sixty members of the Saraswat community hailing from the Punjab, Sindh, Cutch, Gujerat, Maharashtra and Kanara, was held at the Thana residence of Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Srikrishna Mohanji Sharma Kartantik, President of the All-India Saraswat Sabha. A programme of music having been gone through after the dinner, speeches were delivered by Pandit Kartantik, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, Pandits Gokulchand Sharma, V. G. Maharaja, Brahaspati, Dhananjay and others, emphasising the fact that for the first time since the dispersal of the Saraswat community from its original home in the Punjab in the Vedic days, representatives of the community speaking such divergent tongues as Hindustani, Sindhi Gujarati, Marathi and Konkani and observing different customs, had met together and dined together to demonstrate the essential unity of the community.

6TH MUSIC CONFERENCE (G. M. V.)

The 6th sessions of this Conference will be held at Ahmedabad, commencing from the 9th Feb. to the ending on 13th Feb. 1924. Maharana Kumar Shri Prabhateloji will preside. The work of the Conference will commence at 5-30 p.m. every day in the Anand Bhuwan Theatre. After 9 p.m. every day during the sessions there will be excellent Musical concerts in which Pt. Vishnu Digamber and his party will have their part Prof. Pramathnath Bannerjee of Calcutta, Prof. Mandaw Gane of Gaja Ptonkarnatri, Pro. Kashalkar of Allahabad, Prof. Dahyalal, Rothimkha of Bhavanagar, the sitar player, the famous flute player of Baroda, Mr. Ganapatrao Jarnadar, and many musicians of Northern and Southern schools from, Tanjore, Mysore, Rajputana are expected to take part in the conference. Arrangements have been made to represent the peculiar melodies of Rao and Garbao of Gurjar and Kathiawar, and a Band of Indian Musical instruments will be played upon in the concert. It is expected that Kirtan Conference will be held too on the last day the 13th Feb. 1924.

Delegates and visitors are requested to come with their beddings and warm coverings. The cold at Ahmedabad is comparatively excessive.

SECOND ALL-INDIA KALWAR KSHATRIYA MAHA SABHA.

The Second Session of All-India Kalwar Kshtriya Maha Sabha will be held at Allahabad on the occasion of the Ardh-Kumbha Mela on the 4th, 5th and 6th February 1924, under the presidentship of Babu Gajadhar Prasad, Vakil sohagpur and an ex-member of C.P. Legislative Council. Resolutions will be adopted regarding social, economical and educational reforms in the caste. Lodging will be provided to the delegates on previous notice. All communications should be addressed to Mr. M. D. Jaiswal, Secretary All-India Kalwar Kshatrya Maha Sabha 204 Mutthiganj, Allahabad. The Pandal of the Maha Sabha is erected in the premises of the Kalwar Kshtriya Pathshala 204 Mutthiganj, which is at a distance of about 1½ miles from the Allahabad Railway Station E.I.R. and a mile from City Station B.N.W. Railway.

The Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan has sent the following cable to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.—"Delighted. Wish long tenure."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Meeting at Chhota Kabristan, Grant Road, 8-30 p.m. (B.T.) Mr. M. Pickthall will preside.

Karlekar's Grand Circus, Girgaon, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 9-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 2.

Municipal Corporation, 9-10 p.m.

Bombay Cotton Trade Assn. Annual General Meeting, Taj Bldg., 12 noon.

Mrs. Atiya Fayzee Begum's lecture on "Women Before Us," Anjuman-e-Islam Hall, 5 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 29 (Tue.) sunrise 7h. 14m. sunset 6h. 30m.
Jan. 30 (Wed) sunrise 7h. 14m. sunset 6h. 31m.
Jan. 31 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h 31m.
Feb 1 (Fri) sunrise 7h 13 m sunset 6h 32m.
Feb. 2 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 13m., Sunset 6h 32m.
Feb. 3 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 13m. Sunset 6h. 33m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Session are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Tuesday) morning, tht 29th Instant, at 11 a.m. (S.T.).

THE CHANDA RAMJI HIGH SCHOOL.

The management of the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls High School at Bombay acknowledges with thanks, the present of a swing made by Bhatia Sheth Purshotam Lalji Jagjiwan Hensraj of Malharrao's Wadi Bombay.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the Mails from London of 17th instant arrived at Aden at 7 p.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 10 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday the 1st prexime.

G. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(2) A meeting of the executive committee of the G. Ward Congress Committee will be held to-morrow, Wednesday, at 8-30 p.m. in the Congress Office.

"THE WORK BEFORE US."

There will be a public meeting under the auspices of Y.M.M.A. on Saturday (2nd prox.) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall when Mrs. Atiya Fayzee Begum will deliver a lecture on "The Work Before Us." Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson will preside. The meeting is open to the public. Special arrangement is made for Purdah ladies.

MANDVI DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The managing Council of Mandvi Dist. Congress Committee will meet to-morrow (Wednesday) the 30th inst. at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Committee's office, the Central Bank Building, Masjid Bandar Road. Mandvi, to transact the following business:—

(1) To consider the resolution of B.P.C.C. re. the monthly grant of Rs. 100 to Dist. Committees (2) To consider the letter of B. P. C. C. re. the Volunteer Board.

GUJARAT ART EXHIBITION.

Under the auspices of the Gujarat Kala Pravartak Mandal an exhibition is to be held on the 18th, of February 1924, at Ahmedabad, with a view to promote and popularise the Indian Art. There are five Sections in which all kinds of exhibits will be arranged. There is a provision of the independent stalls for Indian Manufactures, which can be engaged on a suitable rent.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND AT POONA.

Swami Shraddhanand who had come to Poona to see Mahatma, visited the Anath Vidyarthi Griha, Poona at the request of Mr. Kelkar its organiser. Swamiji advised the students to observe Brahmacharya which, he said, was the foundation of all physical and moral development.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Molaja" with Mails from London of 24th instant left Marseilles at 9 a.m. on the 26th instant.

The B. I. s.s. "Domala" which left Bombay on the 11th January arrived at Port Said at 1-45 a.m. on the 23rd idem and left there at 10-45 p.m. on the 26th instant.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

The Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be closed on Wednesday the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. on account of Working Committee's meeting

P.Y.C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

The 13th Hockey match of the Tournaments held under the auspices of the P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana was played on the Hindu Gymkhana grounds on 26/1/1924, between The Fergusson College and the Poona Police team end ended in a 2 goals to 2 drawly.

The 14th Hockey match of the Tournaments held under the auspices of the P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on 27/1/1924, between the Young Rising Star and Shri Datt Peradik Hockey team and ended in a win for the former by 2 goals to nil.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

Under the auspices of the above Sabha a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall (Sandhurst Road) when Mr. B. N. Motiwala will deliver his third lecture on "The Social Condition of Indian Women" being one of the subjects of the series on "Mahatma Gandhi and Women of India".

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

A meeting of the Muslim Students' Union Debating Society will be held in the Union Hall, Chowpatty Sea-Face on the 31st instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Y. J. Meherally will introduce a discussion on Responsive Co-operation is more advantageous for India than total obstruction in legislature.

Mr. A. L. Kazi will oppose.

The meeting is open to the public.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING.

A social gathering of the past and the present students of the Elphinstone College will be held in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday next. The admission ticket, worth Rs. 3, can be had in the College. Co-operation of the past students is earnestly solicited.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS' ASSN., NO. 2.

A meeting of the Bombay Boy Scouts' Association No. 2. will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the offices of the Commissioner, Mongini Building, Churchgate Street, Fort to elect office bearers for the Governing Council of the Bombay Boy Scouts' Association.

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PUBLIC MEETING

M. SHAUKAT ALI
AND
M. MAHOMED ALI
TO ADDRESS.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BOMBAY CITY KHILAFAT COMMITTEE

A Public Meeting

WILL BE HELD

AT

Chhota Kabristan

(GRANT ROAD)

TO-DAY

AT 8-30 P. M. (B. T.)

When MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI and MAULANA MAHOMED ALI will speak.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1924.

(690th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

INDIA AND LABOUR.

The present frantic efforts of Indian Liberals to enlist the support of the Labour Government for their particular view of Indian self-government furnish an amusing contrast to their former policy of keeping aloof from British party—particularly Labour—politics for fear of estranging the Liberals and Liberal Conservatives. We were even told by the present admirers of the British Labour Party that it was not for the good of India to pin our faith on the revolutionary eccentricities of a discredited Party, whose chances of coming to power were as remote as the success of Sysiphus and that wisdom lay in the worship of the governing class. Time has its revenges, and the haste of Indian Liberals, led by Mr. Sastri and Dr. Sapru—two ardent supporters of British Imperialism—to congratulate Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on his elevation to the Premiership is one of them.

It is not our purpose to dilate on the stability of Indian "Liberal" opinion. Our concern is with the attitude of the present British Government towards India. At the Annual Conference of the Labour Party held in June 1920 the following resolution was passed:—

"This Conference demands the full and frank application of the principle of self-determination in the organisation of the Government of India that is now in progress in such a way as to justify all the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people. . . It emphatically protests against the militarist and repressive measures adopted by the present British Covernment and expresses its sympathy with the peoples now held in subjection. It denies the right of any Government to govern a people against the will of the majority. Whilst expressing the hope that all the peoples in the British Empire will prefer to remain as parts of the British Empire as soon as their aspirations have been dealt with in a thoroughly conciliatory manner by the granting of adequate meaesures of autonomy, it declares the final decision must rest with those peoples themselves."

The Labour Party not only passed that resolution but sent three fraternal delegates, headed by Mr. Ben Spoor, to the Indian National Congress held at Nagpur in December 1920. But between 1920 and 1924 lies all the difference. In 1920, the Labour Party had no status in the politics of the country, which was dominated by the Lloyd-Georgian caucus. In 1922 Labour became the official Opposition and 1924 has seen it installed in power. The Prime Minister, that most moderate of socialists, has signalised his accession to office by a message to India which might easily have been sent by a Baldwin or a Lloyd George. He has carefully kept away from the control of Indian affairs men like Col. Wedgwood, Ben Spoor, and C. P. Trevelyan, who had expressed what we may call true Labour views on India. In their place he has given India a typical bureaucrat—as if India has not already a surfeit of them—who, though holding socialist views on general matters, has not so far revealed his views on India. British politicians, of whatever party, are apt to have advanced ideas in principle, but when those ideas are tested by a chance of practice, they are apt to vanish. Prof. Robert Richards, the Under-Secretary of State, has been lifted from the obscurity of a Welsh University, and his knowledge of India remains yet to be revealed.

Other Labour leaders who are now in the Ministry have expressed views on India, prominently Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Thomas, who presides over the Colonial Office, which will have to deal with the Kenya question. Mr. MacDonald has spoken strongly in the past, when he was free from the responsibility of Government and there was not even a possibility of his becoming the Prime Minister of England. Mr. Thomas' opinions stated in his book, "When Labour Rules," published in 1920, are worthy of examination. In that work he has devoted a chapter of four pages to the subject, where he says:

"It is a fact that, at the moment, there would be very few people in India among the *natives* (ours italics) who would understand the significance of the power to vote. This means, that responsible Government, as in Canada and in the other Colonies, could not be arranged just now."

Mr. Thomas states plainly in the book that India's destiny should be permanently linked up with that of England. No one need quarrel over that provided that the linking is made compatible with India's self-respect and honour. As regards the other members of the Cabinet, Lord Chelmsford is well-known in India, and his inclusion in a Labour Government was bound to be regarded here as ominous. To judge from his public utterances since he ceased to be Viceroy, he is likely to belie forebodings. Mr. Philip Snowden was all right in his early days but latterly has ceased to take much interest in India. Mr. Sydney Webb's paper, the "New Statesman," has clearly sketched for us his attitude towards the present movement for India's liberation. As Mr. Shaw Desmond, himself a Socialist of advanced views, shows, in his book "Labour: the Giant with the Feet of Clay," the Labour bureaucrat of what he calls the "Machine State" will be nothing but an autocrat, a view practically confirmed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's message to the "Hindu." India, therefore, will do well to give up thinking of the change of Government in England and get to work at once upon the programme of the Cocanada Congress.

NO EMIGRATION TO BRITISH GUIANA.

After sitting over it for full eight months the Government of India have at last deemed it proper to let the report of the British Guiana Deputation see the light of day. What prompted the Emigration Department, presided over by Sir N. Sarma, to withhold publication of the Report for so long is a mystery which some member of the Legislative Assembly may try to elucidate. It is probable that the immediate publication of the report was deemed inadvisable in view of the crisis brewing in Kenya and the appoaching session of the Imperial Conference. Whatever the reasons for the delay in publication, the report is of more than ordinary interest. First, there is the extraordinary disclosure made in it that the scheme put forward by Dr. Nunan and Mr. Luckhoo, the two British Guiana "delegates", was unauthorised by the Government of the Colony. So far as we are aware, this important fact was not brought to the notice of the Indian Legislative Assembly by either the Government of India or Messrs. Nunan and Luckhoo, who placed before the Indian legislature and the public a scheme of Indian colonisation which the latter was led to believe was sponsored by the Government of the Colony. And our extremely circumspect legislators were only too eager to entertain the scheme. It now transpires that the scheme was not authorised by the Government of British Guiana. The labours of the Pillay deputation, therefore, have to be considered as so much wasted effort and an unwarranted squandering of public funds.

The report of the Indian deputation, or rather of the Indian members thereof, merely confirms the contentions of those who have been maintaining all along that emigration to British Guiana, in the present state of the Colony and the conditions of Indian labour, would be an unimitigated evil. The soil and the climate of the Colony are, no doubt, favourable to Indians, but the sanitary conditions in the Colony, according to Messrs. Pillay and Tiwari, are anything but satisfactory. Nor are the finances of the Colony at present in a position to afford any relief to immigrants in this respect. Messrs. Pillay and Tiwari, therefore, are constrained to recommend that Indian emigration to the Colony should not be permitted until the health and sanitary conditions there have materially improved. They also discovered that "the rate of wages is so low that an average worker cannot earn a living wage." For its present requirements the Colony has got an abundant supply of labour. Until this has been absorbed and the claims of the existing population to prior consideration in any scheme of land settlement have been fully satisfied, Messrs. Pillay and Tiwari are against resumption of emigration from India. The political status enjoyed by the resident Indians is also not quite so satisfactory as has been sought to be made out in certain quarters interested in reopening Indian emigration. And on this point the guarantee to India must be such as cannot be trifled with in the future. Lastly there is the unanimous opinion of the resident Indian community itself against the acceptance of the Nunan-Luckhoo scheme and the reopening of emigration for some years to come. In fact the position is practically what it was when the Sanderson Committee reported in 1909: "While therefore recognising that the continuance of immigration is essential to the utilisation of the great natural resources of the Colony, we are of opinion that, in the interests of the immigrants no less than in those of the Colony as a whole, well-considered schemes of land reclamation, drainage, irrigation, and industrial and agricultural education are needed to keep pace with the immigration, and that the latter should not be artificially stimulated by the introduction of large bodies of immigrants mainly at the expense of the State." Finally, so long as the Kenya betrayal stands and so long as India is not in a position adequately to protect her nationals abroad, emigration of Indian labour can only be looked upon as an unmitigated evil. There can be no talk at the present juncture of any further emigration of Indian labour to British Guiana, and the deputation that has come from that Colony would be best advised to go back quietly to Demerara. In view of all these circumstances, it would be sheer folly for any committee of the Indian legislature such as is proposed to be appointed by the Government to think of re-opening emigration to British Guiana. Moreover, the scheme, which the Pillay deputation was asked to scrutinize, is an unauthorised one, though the Government of the Colony may have blessed it at a later hour. If the Government of British Guiana have any proposals to make, let it do so direct and in a straightforward way and then it would be time enough for the Indian legislature and the public to consider them.

Notes of the Day.

Britain's Foreign Policy.

In his interview with the "Quotidian" Mr. MacDonald has summed up the essentials of his foreign policy. "An entirely new international policy" he declared, "ought to be inaugurated and the prejudices and tricks of the old diplomacy abandoned." What are the main obstacles to the inauguration of the new policy? There is first the menace of French chauvinism which is bent on dismembering and crippling Germany for all time, and to this a striking testimony is given by Mr. Clive, the British Consul-General who has just reported to the British Government regarding France's support to the Separatists in Palatinate. Mr. MacDonald has given a clear hint to France by declaring that Labour would not recognise any Separatist Government engineered by foreign Powers. As regards the Reparation Experts Committees Mr. MacDonald naturally expects little from them in view of the narrow limits within which they have to work. The only satisfactory solution of the Reparations tangle would be through a radical revision of the Versailles Treaty. And on this point also Mr. MacDonald has made it clear that he would not let France have her way as she has been having it. If she refuses to allow greater latitude to these Committees, Britain would negotiate for them. But Mr. MacDonald was most explicit on the one subject with which his predecessors have disastrously trifled, namely, the proposed Anglo-French Guarantee Pact. The Socialists, Mr. MacDonald pointed out, did not believe that the safety of the nations depended on armaments and alliances, but on the moral force exercised by a genuine League of Nations. At present what is miscalled the League of Nations is not truly so without Russia and Germany and other countries. Therefore, it is natural that the Labour Government should work for the admission of Germany and Russia to it; for Germany's entry into the League would be the best guarantee of the safety of France.

Relief to the Die-hards.

As was to be expected Mr. MacDonald's pronouncement published in "The Hindu" has come as a god-send to Die-hards, both in England and India, for whose consumption it was meant. Mr. MacDonald will, in fact, soon discover that he has succeeded beyond his expectation in satisfying the reactionaries. The "Daily Telegraph," correctly reading the mind of Simla, anticipates that the Government of India will unhesitatingly reject the "extravagant" demands of the Swarajists if there is no interference from Whitehall. That there will be no such interference is assumed by the journal which expresses relief at the Premier's statement. The assumption even by such a journal that there will be no "fatal change of policy" so far as India is concerned is a measure of what India may expect from the Labour Government. But as the people of India have built no extravagant hopes, they will not be disappointed. Long before there was any possibility of a Labour Government coming into office they had determined to became masters of their own destiny and to win freedom by their own unaided efforts. Mr. MacDonald's statement may give relief to the Die-hards and may cause consternation in Co-operating circles in this country, but it will leave the Indian people, as a whole, unaffected.

"Bitter" Speeches.

We referred on Saturday to the resolutions passed by the session of the Indian National Congress held at Mombasa last week. At last Reuter's representative at Nairobi has condescended to take a belated notice of this Congress. He told us yesterday that at this Congress "strongly worded resolutions" were passed and the speeches of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who presided, and of the majority of the speakers were of a "bitter nature". Was the "bitterness" in the speeches not justified, after the insult that has been put upon Indians by the Kenya decision of the British Cabinet? The correspondent further draws attention to the fact that "contrary to precedent the loyal resolution was not put". We do not know what 'exactly the "loyal resolution" means nor are we enamoured of the precedent in that regard. The loyalty of a truly loyal subject is to be taken for granted and not to be proclaimed from the housetops. If the Kenya Indians have now abandoned a precedent that should not have been created, the explanation of it is not that they have ceased to be loyal, but that they feel too deeply aggrieved by the wrong done to them by H's Majesty's Government to indulge in a mere formality which mocks their deep attachment to the person of their King-Emperor.

The New Secretary of State.

Sir Sidney Olivier, the new Secretary of State for India, being interviewed by the London correspondent of "The Times of Ceylon," is reported to have remarked as follows:—"I am fully in accord with the principles of democratic advancement on sane lines, compatible with the national safety of India and the Empire. I understand India's legitimate hopes and aspirations, and also know thoroughly at first hand her difficulties, and the difficulties of those Indians and Europeans who serve her. I trust India will find me and my new Government friends anxious to help those who are true friends of India." The Indian people will be gratified to learn that the new Secretary of State understands their legitimate hopes and aspirations, but as Sir Sydney has, so far as we know, never visited India it is rather difficult to understand what he means when he says he knows "thoroughly at first hand her difficulties, and the difficulties of those Indians and Europeans who serve her". For the rest "Democratic advancement on sane lines," "compatible with the national safety of India and the Empire," "difficulties of Indians and Europeans who serve her"—are phrases which have been familiarised to us *ad nauseam* by Liberal and Conservative politicians. What India may legitimately expect from a Labour Secretary of State is to strike a new path in regard to her by making her freedom the supreme interest in his mind. But is the expectation likely to be realised?

Obstructions on Roads.

The other day the owner of a motor repair shop was fined by a bench of honorary magistrates in Bombay for obstruction on the road. The accused used the road for keeping his motor lorries and big cars and repaired them there. This is not a new thing in the city, for in many places there are motor repair works where the same conditions prevail. The whole road is sometimes blocked and all sorts of repairs to cars and big lorries are made there. The nuisance owing to constant noise becomes intolerable to those who have to live in the neighbourhood of such works. With the increase of motor cars in the city and the prevailing high rents for motor garages some owners of motor cars think it more convenient and economical to garage them on the roadside. There they are kept at nights, sometimes without any lights. Every repair is made there, in addition to washing them every now and then. These are conditions which should be put a stop to at once, for the nuisance has gone on long enough. What with motor cars and the continuous repairs to roads and their digging up for one thing or another, Bombay roads are a danger to the ordinary citizen. Even those roads where there is the greatest amount of traffic are suddenly dug up and kept in that condition for days together. All the public utility companies take their turn at digging and causing obstruction, but never come to a common understanding. The position is getting worse daily, and there is apparently no remedy unless the authorities concerned become more active and conscientious. The footpaths in the city are no better. Many shopkeepers think that they have an inherent right to the use of the footpath for piling their wares and keeping their packing cases. Some shopkeepers go a step further and generally pack or unpack their cases on the footpaths.

Plight of the Pedestrian.

Speaking about obstruction you should see some of the approaches to the railway stations in Bombay, notably Grant Road and Dadar. The whole length of these two roads is impassable at all times of the day. There is no one to look after and control the traffic. At Grant Road from the foot of the bridge to the station in the evenings and mornings there is a continuous stream of humanity passing and repassing and yet what are the prevailing conditions? Near the station there is an evil-smelling urinal and that is the only place which is not occupied by hawkers, otherwise it is a huge bazar starting from near the station to the Charni Road tram junction. Hawkers selling second-hand clothes and other goods, fruit sellers, vegetable sellers, furniture dealers, provision vendors, quacks, in fact, anybody who has anything to palm off on the public—all come there and overcrowd the narrow footpath and the sides of the road. There is hardly room for the pedestrian, however much he may desire, to push himself through the surging crowd. Then there are the motor cars and victorias which the pedestrian has to avoid in order to pass safe through. Nor need any mention be made of the pick-pockets who infest these roads. The same conditions prevail at Dadar. Are the Police and Municipal authorities incapable of evolving some order out of this chaos?

Another Scp?

It is reported that the Maharaja of Burdwan will succeed Sir Frank Sly as Governor of the Central Provinces on the latter's retirement in August next. If there is any basis for this report, one can only commiserate the Maharaja. If he expects the Governorship to be a bed of roses such as he found the membership of the Executive Council of Bengal, the Maharaja will be sadly mistaken. An Executive Councillor can remain a figurehead for any length of time, as the army of secretaries, assistant secretaries, deputy secretaries and private secretaries, by whom he is surrounded, will readily shoulder all the responsibilities of his office, so long as they are allowed to remain in the back-ground and he alone faces the limeligit. But a Governor must both remain in the limelight and shoulder his responsibilities himself. Lord Sinha, discovered this fact to his cost. His European colleagues had imagined that he would remain a mere figurehead and allow them to pull the strings of administration as they liked. But when they saw that Lord Sinha meant to be the head of the province in fact as well as in name, they had little scruple in throwing all discipline overboard and making it too hot for him to remain in his post. Probably the Maharaja's colleagues in the Central Provinces will find him more amenable to "friendly counsel" than Lord Sinha's colleagues found him. But the public of the Province will not take long to pierce the mask and discover who is their real ruler, whether the Maharaja or the bureaucratic clique behind the official purdah. Moreover, the present complexion of things in the Central Provinces is hardly calculated to rouse any enthusiasm in the breast of one who hopes to remain but a figurehead. The situation will require at the head of the province one who can think and act for himself. The appointment of the Maharaja to the Governorship is, no doubt, intended as a sop to Indian sentiment, but "in vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird."

MAHATMA GANDHI.

IN EXCELLENT HEALTH.

PHYSICAL CONDITION STILL WEAK.

A friend who has just returned from Poona after spending the week end with Mahatmaji informs us that Mahatmaji is now progressing well. He takes milk and fruits and is able to situp while taking nourishment. A handle has been attached to the cot and Mahatmaji whenever he wants to sit up, is enabled to rise with the aid of the handle. He takes good nourishment and looks now quite bright, though he is considerably reduced. He is still weak and is not allowed to leave his bed. The temperature remains normal and steady. There is hardly any discharge from the wound which will, perhaps, take a couple of weeks to heal completely. Mahatmaji has all the comforts that a patient in hi position requires.

MAHATMA'S CONTINUED PROGRESS.

DISCONTINUANCE OF OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 28.

Mr. Gandhi has continued his progress in health to the satisfaction of his doctors.

Colonel Maddock in his morning bulletin states that Mr. Gandhi having entered the convalescent stage no further bulletins will be issued unless any complications should arise.

BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

(From Our Poona Correspondent.)

(BY TELEPHONE.)

Recd. midnight.

Mahatmaji is making rapid progress. Maulana Mahomed Ali and Hakim Ajmal Khan arrived this noon by the Poona Express. They were received at the Station from where they went afterwards to see Mahatmaji.

In the evening a huge mass meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Damle. Sjt. C. Rajgopalachari, Maulana Mahomed Ali and Mr. Raghavendra Rao of Hyderabad exhorted the audience to wear khaddar. A Bonfire of foreign cloth was held at night.

The party left for Bombay by the last night train.

MADRAS LIBERALS ON MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 28.

The following telegram has been sent to the Viceroy:—The Committee of the Madras Liberal League earnestly requests your Excellency to release Mr. Gandhi.

DEMAND FOR RELEASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Poona City, Jan. 28.

The Nagarik Sabha of Poona has passed a resolution demanding the immediate and unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi.

SIND PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Jan. 28.

The council of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee at to-day's meeting held at Larkana have chalked out a constructive programme which includes enrolment of 20 thousand Congress members, collection of Rs. 35,000 for the Tilak Fund, opening of khadi stores, organising liquor boycott and removal of untouchability. A sub-committee was also appointed to frame rules for civic guards, the Secretary being authorised to organise civic guards, in the province.

CLASS AREA BILL

MASS DISOBEDIENCE SUGGESTED.

NATAL INDIANS' MASS MEEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DURBAN, January 27.

A Natal Indian mass meeting was held at Durban this afternoon. Thousands of people were present. Mr. Amond Bayat, the President of the Natal Indian Congress made a stirring speech. He said the Bill to introduce racial class legislation was not necessary. The Bill was based on an objectionable principle. He suggested mass disobedience of the legislation when it would come into force.

Messrs. S. R. Naidoo, Sorabjee Rustomjee V. Lawrence, Beethasee Maharaj and A. Christopher were appointed delegates of the community. Great excitement prevailed at the meeting. Everywhere the talk of the moment is the Class Area Bill.

RUHR PLEDGES,

FRANCO-BELGIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Paris.—Speculation has been evoked by a two hour meeting of M. Poincare and the Belgian Foreign Minister, Jaspar. It is understood it related to administrative questions in the Ruhr.

It is semi-officially stated that a net profit of a milliard francs can be expected for the year from the Ruhr pledges.—Reuter.

PLAIN QUESTIONS FOR POINCARE.

SCATHING INDICTMENT OF FRENCH POLICY.

LONDON, January 28.

The Government are likely to put some very plain questions to M. Poincare arising out of Mr. Clive's report on the Plaatinate which is a scathing indictment of French policy of fomenting the Separatist movement. The Government are prepared to appeal to an International Court for arbitration in accordance with the Versailles Treaty.

France will be asked to abandon the blockade policy against the British in the Cologne zone.—Reuter.

GENERAL IMPRESSION IN LONDON.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 28.

No official reply appears, so far, to have been received from the French Government in regard to the suggestion made by Lord Curzon before leaving the office that the legal aspects of the Palatinate controversy should be submitted to the Court of International Justice at Hague. Meanwhile it is understood that Hr. Ramsay Macdonald has acquainted himself with the detailed report on the political situation in the Palatinate compiled by Mr. Clive, the British Consul-General for that area and that exchange on the questions are being continued between London and Paris. The general impression from information in London is that peaceful conditions in the Palatinate could be attained by the simple and straightforward expedient of withdrawing support which the Separatists havve hitherto obtained from the French and allowing the legitimate local authorities to resume administration. Public opinion to this effect is expressed strongly in the newspapers where it is even rumoured that local officials, who provided information to Mr. Clive during his enquiries, have since been penalised.

Mr. Garvin, writing in the "Observer" says: "Whatever views the Palatinate and other parts of the Rhineland may have held formerly about their attachment to Bavaria and Prussia respectively, the French agents have done what no German propaganda could do. They have exalted one terror about all minor antipathies. But that is no reason why this senseless oppression should continue.'—B. O. W.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Berlin.—A Ludvigshafen telegram to "Lokalanzeiger" states that one separatist leader has threatened that if Mr. Clive returns to Munich he will be murdered, because what he has done to the Separatists of the Palatinate cannot be left unrevenged.—Reuter.

AEROPLANE CRASH NEAR QUETTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

News has been received that a fatal flying accident took place near Quetta on Friday. The machine crashed, the pilot being slightly injured and the passenger being killed. The pilot's name is Flying officer J. N. Jacques, and the passenger was leading aircraftsman A. V. Stevens. The cause of the accident is at present unknown.

The Central Standing Committee of the All-India Shia Conference, Lucknow, had decided to hold the 17th sessions of the Conference at Fyzabad during the holidays on March 21, 22 and 23.

Mr. W. Kirkpatrick has retired from partnership of Messrs. Bird and Company and E. W. Hoilgers and Company of Calcutta and proceeds to Japan in March to take up the Managing Directorship of Messrs. Samuel and Company, Limited in the Far East.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

A SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

MR. BROMLEY'S CONFIDENCE

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Fresh hopes of a railway settlement are raised by an interview of the Trades Union Mediation Committee with the Railway managers to whom they have submitted a formula of which, it is understood, the Locomotive Engineers' Executive had previously approved.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE WITH MANAGERS.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Mr. Bromley who arrived late at the Locomotive Engineers' meeting in Willesden after a conference with the Railway Managers announced that he has brought good news. He said that negotiations were proceeding, which, he was confident, would result in many of the objected points being very shortly yielded. He emphasised the importance of the men holding on for the next few hours.—Reuter.

PROSPECTS OF EARLY SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The prospects of an early settlement of the English Railway strike are regarded as considerably brightened as a result of yesterday's peace efforts. After the mediation committee had visited the managers, a joint conference was held at a London hotel between the mediation committee and the managers and executives of the National Union of Railwaymen, the Railway Clerks Association and the Locomotives Engineers Association lasting five and a half hours when it was adjourned until the morning.—Reuter.

NEW TRANSPORT CRISIS THREATENED

LONDON, Jan. 28.

A new transport crisis is threatened by the dockers who are not disposed to accept the employers' decision of 16th January. The Bristol branch has instructed its representatives at the Delegates' Conferenc of transport workers to-morrow to urge further negotiation with the employers an if the latter refuse the request, the Union should call a national stoppage of work.—Reuter.

ENGLISH HOUSING PROBLEM.

MR. WHEATLEY'S SCHEME.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

In a speech at Glasgow the Minister of Health Mr. Wheatley strongly denounced the housing conditions. He did not reveal his plans beyond suggesting that the country's credit must be used to bring the unemployed into touch with building materials and hinting that the methods required for that had not been adopted by any of the people equally clever who had tried but failed. He declared that Government's demands for housing would vastly exceed the demands of the late Government and he was not at all nervous. If the British people would support him in his reasonable scheme he would put the problem on the way to solution.—Reuter.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS ORDERED.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Jerusalem.—It is learned from official sources in Amman that King Hussein has ordered from the continent 15 locomotives and 100 cars for the Hedjaz Railway and concluded an agreement with the Sheiks through whose territory the railway runs by which each assumes responsibility for the safety of the line on his section.—Reuter.

LOSS OF "DIXMUDE"

COMMISSION'S ENQUIRY

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Toulon.—The report of the Commission of Enquiry into the loss of the "Dixmude" does not arrive at any definite conclusion but it is inclined to believe that the craft was struck by lightning and fell into the sea from a height of approximately 6,000 feet.

ITALO-JUGOSLAVIAN TREATY.

LONDON, January 27.

Rome.—The Italo-Jugoslavian Treaty has been signed.—Reuter.

U. S PRESIDENTSHIP.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

St. Louis.—Senator Reed has announced that he is standing as a candidate for the Presidentship.—Reuter.

Holland has challenged for the Davis Cup.—Reuter.

London.—Sir Louis Kershaw is appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State to take charge of the financial side also Overseas and Labour branches.—Reuter.

Lord Peel will be unable to meet Sir George Lloyd as he is going abroad.—Reuter.

Sir Frank Hollins, Chairman of Messrs. Horrockes, Crewdson and Co. Ltd., is dead.—Reuter.

MILL STRIKE SPREADING.

FORTY-TWO MILLS CLOSE DOWN.

MILL OWNERS' UNSYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE.

GENERAL LOCK-OUT FROM TODAY.

"NO BONUS, NO STRIKE PAY".

The strike situation has been developing with extreme rapidity. Since we reported last some more mills closed down on Saturday afternoon as their employees ceased to work suddenly. Among these were the Planet Mill, the Old and the New Sun Mills, the Crescent Mill, the Union Mill, the Killachand Mill, the Bombay Industrial Works and the Currimbhoy Dye Works and the group of Mills under the Agency of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim. As Sunday was a holiday there was no fresh development barring an intimation to the employees of the Dinshaw Petit and the Bomanji Petit Mills by the Agents concerned that contrary to their previous notice, the two Mills would continue to work throughout February. Upto Sunday, 27 Mills were closed down and about 30,000 men were idle.

Yesterday (Monday) morning, however, the situation developed more strikingly than could have been anticipated. Employees of three mills "downed tools" after working for some time. The operatives of the Planet Mill, which belongs to the Currimbhoy group, the Tata Mills which have about 4,060 men and which is one of the largest mills in Bombay, and the Madhavji Dharamsi Mill went to work as usual; but at about 8-30 a.m. they assumed a sullen attitude and soon after they downed tools and quietly came out. Mr. Hailey, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Superintendent Carter and Inspector Naler were on the spot with a posse of Police as soon as they were informed of the apprehended strike. Thus, by about 10 a.m., the number of strikers which had gone upto 30,000 on Saturday evening, was increased by 10,000 more.

In spite of all these strikes, however, there was no untoward incident worth noticing. This might have been due to the timely police precautions but to a larger extent it was certainly due to the absolutely peaceful mood of the men themselves who seemed to have realised fully that any disturbance on such an occasion would only react unfavourably on their own interests. A small band of workmen, however, created a little row before the Bomanji Petit Mill, the Bradbury Mill and the Indian Cotton Manufacturing Co. Mill, and it is alleged they threw a few stones at them at random. These three Mills are situated at Jacob Circle. Apprehending trouble, the managers of these mills stopped the machinery and asked the operatives to walk out, which they did and the Mills were closed. Twelve more mills, namely, the Phoenix, the Killachand, the Madhowrao Scindia, the Assur Virji, the Indian Woollen Mills, the Meyer Sassoon, the Jamshed at the Lower Parel and the Apollo mills and the Union Mill at De Leslie Road were closed down by the management at about 9 a.m. to avoid any trouble. For the same reason, the authorities of the Kasturchand, the Gold Mohur and the Sohrab Mills asked their employees to stop work and quit the premises, which they did peacefully and the Mills were closed down at about the same time.

SITUATION AFTER NOON.

There was no further development before noon. But after the mid-day recess two more Mills, viz., the Hindustan and the Simplex Mills closed down as the operatives "downed tools" suddenly.

From the above report it will be seen that the strike which had hitherto remained confined to the Parel District only, extended on Monday to De Leslie Road, Dadar, and Jacob Circle. The Mills in Byculla and Tardeo sections were working as usual. Some trouble was reported to have occurred at Sewri in the evening. But on enquiry no authentic information could be had up to the time of reporting.

Taking into consideration all the available figures and facts, 42 mills are now affected and roughly about 70,000 men are idle. The total number of mills working in Bombay is 83, and the number of operatives employed in these is about 145,000. So on an average about half the mills are now closed down and fifty per cent workmen idle. Yesterday's developments coupled with our enquiries in responsible circles prove our apprehension that a general strike is imminent and that before the week is out, hardly any mill will remain unaffected. The point of dispute everywhere is bonus, on which question neither the operatives nor the mill authorities are in a mood to compromise. Whatever may be the future the immediate present is far from assuring, and the moment may arise when the present industrial crisis brought about by the general trade depression, may affect other spheres of the city's life and activities and compel higher authorities to intervene in the interest of general peace and tranquillity.

MILL-OWNERS' ANSWER.

GENERAL LOCK-OUT TO BE DECLARED

We understand that after a great deal of cogitation during the past two or three days—and we believe as the result of some measure of "persuasion"—the Bombay millowners have decided to declare a general lock out as from to-day. We are informed that there was a meeting of the Committee of the Millowners' Association on Monday, at the Association Premises, when it was decided to request the members to put up the following notice at their respective mills:—

NOTICE.

In conformity with a Resolution passed by the Committee of the Mill-owners' Association it is hereby notified that this mill is closed till Monday 4th February and unless the operatives resume work unconditionally on the morning of that day the mills will be closed down for a further fortnight and will reopen only on Monday. 18th February. In no circumstances will Bonus be paid nor Strike pay given.

AGENTS.

Bombay 29th Jan. 1924

The Notice is to be put up this morning and at the time of writing, it is not easy to predict the course of events. It is not likely, however, to produce a calming effect on the minds of the workmen, who already feel aggrieved by the action of the mill agents in withholding the annual bonus, for the enforcement of which they have downed tools.

THE MILL STRIKE.

LEADERS' DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The mill strike is assuming serious proportions, and is causing great anxiety all round. We have had bitter experiences in the past, how men suffered from diseases and disturbances. We cannot ignore the two main facts:—

(1) That when the mills had made enormous profits, they thought mighty little about their men!

(2) And to-day, the mill owners themselves are faced with a difficult situation!

It is a quaint coincidence, that just when the millowners were thinking of closing down their mills, it is the mill operatives, that are going on strike for the owners' refusal to pay the bonus!

I submit, that the situation is serious, and before it becomes unmanagable, it is the duty of the leaders to form themselves into a Committee, meet the millowners and operatives, have a free and full discussion and come to an equitable settlement. Will not my friends, Messrs. Baptista, Tairsee, Ginwalla, Jhabvalla, Dr. Sathye, N. M. Joshi, Osman Sobhani take a lead in this matter without delay, and try to avert, what appears to be a catastrophe to the Mill operatives and to the general public of Bombay? Let not the Mill owners wait and watch the developments; but may they co-operate in the fair solution of this crisis is the sincere prayer of all lovers of Equity and Humanity.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

P. S.

Will the abovementioned gentlemen be so pleased as to meet at the "Chronicle" Office to-day Tuesday at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the situation?

B. F. B.

AN APPEAL TO THE MILL OWNERS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The recent serious mill trouble in Bombay has created an alarming situation during the last week. The strike fever among the mill hands has been spreading every day rapidly, though constitutionally, but there is every possibility that an ignorant crowd, though peaceful at present, in persuading their brethren to join hands with them and make common cause, might create disturbances, in the event of their being left to themselves without a leader and an organised constitution.

It is true that the mill owners are running the mills at a loss this year but why should it make any difference to the labour class who has been working hard for the whole year? Let the cotton trade depressions tell upon the purse of the mill owners rather than that the poor labourers should be deprived of their yearly bonus. Did the mill owners pay double or treble bonus to the labourers when the mills were making enormous profits? I, therefore, appeal to the mill owners not to ignore the demands of nearly half a million people.—Yours, etc.,

T. R. WAGLE.

Grant Road, Jan. 27.

General and Personal.

Mrs. Marmaduke Pickthall was operated upon successfully by Col. Davenport Jones at St. George's Hospital on Monday. Under medical advice, she will not be able to receive friends for several days.

Their Excellencies Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson visited the National Baby Week Centre at the Dr. Antonio da Silva High School at Dadar on Sunday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Wilson visited the Red Cross Depot on Monday morning.

Her Excellency Lady Wilson presided at a Meeting of the Y.W.C.A. at the Town Hall on Monday afternoon.

CHILD WELFARE ACTIVITY IN BENARE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 28.

A meeting of persons interested in child welfare was convened by the District Officer, Mr. Darwin. A fairly respectable number of ladies and gentlemen attended. It was decided to hold a baby show in Nandesar House on February 29th. The Benares Medical Association and a number of ladies agreed to bring the movement to the public notice and create an interest amongst amongst the purdah ladies. Street Purdah arrangements for the show will be made. The admission will be by tickets issued freely to all desirous of coming. The stalls of ladies' work, toys and pictures will be opened. refreshments will be provided and a cinema performance will be given. Several gentlemen have offered their services to deliver lectures in schools on Health and Hygiene with the permission of the heads of educational institutions.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN BHAVNAGAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KATHIAWAR, Jan. 26.

To encourage technical education in the Bhavnagar State a "Kala Bhavan" on the lines of the Baroda State Kala Bhavan will be established in Bhavnagar.

On the death of the Thakore Saheb of Sayla on January 25th Lt.-Col. W. M. P. Wood, C.I.E., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, has paid a tribute in glowing terms to the memory of the deceased ruler in the Gazette Extraordinary of the Kathiawar Agency.—A. P.

The Hon. Mr. A. R. Knapp, Member of the Governor's Executive Council (Madras) is proceeding to Tanjore in connection with the re-settlement question.—A. P.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking
18519

STATIONERY & PRINTING CHARGES.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S ECONOMY MEASURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 26.

Satisfactory progress in economy in Stationery and Printing charges is indicated in a Note issued officially. It says: "During the financial year 1922-23, the Government of India adopted stringent measures for reorganising its Stationery and Printing Department and for ensuring the strictest economy in the quantity of printing work done and in the issues of stationery. Mainly as a result of these measures a saving of no less than 50 lakhs on the expenditure of the previous year was obtained in the purchase of stationery articles or a saving of almost fifty per cent. The consumption of paper decreased from 8840 tons to 6780 tons.

The savings are distributed between the Government of India and other provincial Governments which obtain their supplies from the Central Stores. The value of issues to the offices of the Government of India decreased from 62 3/4 lakhs in 1921-22 to 51 lakhs in 1922-23. Of the total purchases of stationery stores, no less than 78 per cent. were purchased in India and of this 78 per cent no less than 97 per cent. were manufactured in India. Reduction in the printing expenditure of the Government of India which contributed largely to the decreased requirements of paper amounted to 7¼ lakhs, the expenditure of 36½ lakhs in 1921-22 being reduced to 29 lakhs in the year 1922-23. It has not yet been possible to give effects to reorganisation in full but it is expected that measures now in progress will be completed within the next ten months. In the meantime it is satisfactory to note that despite the transition stage of reorganisation, expenditure during the current year promise to show a material decline on that of 1922-23.

INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 28.

It has been decided to hold the fourth session of the conference of Indian Mathematical Society at Poona towards the end of March or the beginning of April. A reception committee with Dr. R. P. Paranjpye as chairman and Professors Kapadia and Naik and Principal Shah as secretaries and Prof. V. A. Apte as treasurer has been formed. The minimum fee for membership of the reception committee is Rs. 5.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET ESTIMATES.

INCOME SIDE PASSED.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding when further consideration was given to the budget estimates for the current year (1924-1925). Mr. Jamnadas' amendment for increasing the general tax by two per cent was withdrawn by him after a long speech, in which he attacked the statements made by the Commissioner. He stated that the development schemes were a failure. In the course of the discussion there was the usual attack by Dr. Sukhia on the Nationalists in the Corporation, in regard to Mr. Jamnadas' speech. Dr. Sukhia called Mr. Mohanlal Desai who had made some remark that he was "a black man and an Indian". To this remark strong objection was taken by the house and also the President, and the latter called upon Dr. Sukhia to withdraw the objectionable expression. Dr. Sukhia said that "an Indian was a black man" and he conscientiously believed that. The house shouted that the words should be withdrawn, and Dr. Sukhia after a lot of persuasion from the President agreed to withdraw the words "black man" substituting them by "an Indian". This did not satisfy the House and there was again some noise. The President, however, said that the words were withdrawn by Dr. Sukhia and the House should be satisfied with that position. Dr. Sukhia not raising any protest against the assumption of the President, the House was satisfied with the compromise and the question was not then pressed. The Corporation then without much discussion passed the income side of the Budget.

GENERAL TAX LEVY.

The budget estimates for 1924-25 were again taken up for consideration, and Mr. K. M. Chinoy moved that the general tax be levied at 11 per cent and the total income be assessed at Rs. 112 lakhs.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved that the general tax be levied at 13 per cent, that was to say, two per cent more and the income be put down at Rs. 151 lakhs. He said there had been no agitation against his proposals either in the Press or on the platform, although it was condemned by some of the members of the Corporation. They had either to be robbed or cheated, and he hoped that they would prefer the former to the latter. He had also complained that they were suffering from "bloated establishment development schemes, and the lawlessness of the executive". While there were some establishments which were undermanned, there were others which were overstaffed. Their general establishment cost had risen by 300 per cent over 1915. Their civil works had increased in cost from 177 thousand to 676 thousand and the number of officers from 21 to 63. He did not see anything to amuse the Commissioner in that. The Commissioner had spoken in an amused tone of the Health Department cost. While there should have been 13 deaths per thousand in the city there were 31 deaths per thousand and there was nothing to be proud of in the figures. The cost of the Health Department had, however, risen by 300 per cent! There was no commensurate decrease in the death rate and that was his point.

The Commissioner stated that they were going to be prosperous by mortgaging their resources. The Finance Minister had told them that a country which was living beyond its means had only three ways of doing it: first by mortgaging its resources; secondly denying itself many amenities; and thirly to cheat its creditors. The Commissioner had taken a loan of 15 to 20 lakhs from the Land and Building Fund towards the Loan Fund, and treated it as a gift to Development Schemes, for paying interest. That was a charge on the Corporation revenues, and his own suggestion was not to take a loan, but go straight off to new taxation. There was a clear proof that they had lost 20 lakhs in financing their development schemes and the Commissioner was scandalised at his statement that he was "lawless". He would show from the Commissioner's own admission that the latter was lawless. There were 28 specific instances to the tune of 40 lakhs, and the auditors themselves had admitted it. While they were spending lakhs of rupees on their huge development schemes the parts of the city where the poor were living were in an appallingly insanitary condition. Let them look at Kamatipura and other parts of the city and they would be satisfied as to the truth of his statements. While people were suffering from insanitation, their development schemes were going on.

The amendment not being seconded fell to the ground.

Mr. B. T. Desai then withdrew his amendment for reducing the general tax by one per cent to 10 per cent.

The income side of the budget was then passed without much discussion.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTER.

Mr. Fazul Rahimtoolah then moved that the School Committee's letter be approved and adopted and that the President be asked to reply to the Government in the terms laid down in it. Mr. Fazul said the time had come for the house to take some drastic steps in the matter. The Corporation had appointed representatives to interview Government, last year, some meetings had taken place, and yet they had not gone forward with the scheme. Government had asked for a revision of the scheme and out of sheer necessity, although the letter was received on December 22, the Committee had held special meetings and revised the old estimates. The Government said that only after this scheme was revised they would sanction it after consideration Hence they should do something in the matter at once.

Dr. J. Vorah seconded and this motion was agreed to.

STORM WATER RESERVOIR.

The Corporation then considered the Committee's report regarding the enhanced estimate of the cost of the work of filling in the Southern portion of the storm water reservoir. The main points the Committee had to decide were:

(1) Whether all the works carried out by the executive have been previously sanctioned by the Corporation and if not whether any of them required previous sanction.

(2) Whether the expenditure incurred by the executive in connection therewith was covered by Budget grants, if not what is the position of the Corporation with regard to the additional liability incurred by the executive without the previous sanction of the Corporation.

(3) Whether the work of filling in the reservoir should be resumed and completed.

(4) The first two points mentioned above require a thorough investigation and with this view the Committee have resolved to obtain Counsel's opinion on these and other points arising out of them. The Committee will on receipt of the opinion carry on further inquiries into the matter and submit a report thereon. In the meantime the Committee are of opinion that whatever may be the result of the investigations to be carried on, the work of completing the filling in of this portion of the reservoir cannot be held in abeyance and should be resumed and completed within the time stipulated with the Western India Turf Club, and the Committee recommend that the revised estimates of Rs. 35,21,816, in respect of the works be approved and the proposed transfer of funds recommended by the Standing Committee be sanctioned and that the Commissioner be requested to resume and complete the work as soon possible."

Mr. Baptista moved that the report is approved and adopted.

Mr. Jamnadas said they had entered into a contract with the Turf Club and whatever their domestic quarrels might be with the executive as the Turf Club had a hold over them they had to pass the estimates, otherwise they would be losing Rs. 2,000 per day.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said they were being intimidated by the executive to do what they were told and sanction increased expenditure. It was both the illegal and unnecessary, and he hoped that such things would not occur again. He moved an amendment that the matter be referred back to the committee and to take legal opinion as to the liability of the Corporation in case of their inability to resume the work and to go into the documents etc.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai and Mr. H. A. Lalji agreed with Mr. Nariman, and the Commissioner said it was not the executive who were responsible for the scheme of filling up this land, but it was the Corporation who had insisted upon it. They were filling it with *kutchra* before, but the Corportion had again asked the executive to use sweet earth.

After some discussion the original proposition was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned.

PARSI CYCLISTS ARRIVE AT DUZDAP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MIRJAWA (PERSIA), Jan. 28.

The six Parsi cyclists who are out on a round the world tour arrived on the 26th January at Duzdap in Persia. All are well and happy. They will proceed to Kerman.

BOHRA HIGH PRIEST'S VISIT TO JAMNAGAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KATHIAWAR, Jan. 27.

Elaborate preparations are being made at Jamnagar to accord a fitting welcome to the High Priest of the Dawoodi Bohra Community due to arrive at Jamnagar on Tuesday January 29th to perform the opening ceremony in connection with the Madres-e-Taheriah and the Saifi institution just completed at Jamnagar.

WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 28.

Rain has fallen locally in Central India, east and west of the Central Provinces with few falls in Chota Nagpur and Malabar.

The chief amounts are Chaibassa and Pachmarhi half an inch, Jubbulpore two and Cochin one and a half.

A fresh disturbance is approaching the frontier.

Forecast:—Few falls in Bengal and Orissa and decrease in the west Central Provinces.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, President of the Madras Liberal League, has sent the following cable to the Premier, London:—The Madras Liberal League offers hearty felicitations to the Labour Party on its call to the Government anc trusts the epoch will be signalised by early fulfilment of India's aspiration to the Dominion Status and equal citizenship overseas and by the appreciation of the need for timely advance.—(A. P.)

An Amritsar message of January 28th says Maulvi Mohomed Ismail who had been sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment under two counts of Seditious Meetings Act in 1922 and whose sentence had been enhanced by nine months in Dera Ghazi Khan jail in connection with his refusal along with Sardar Kharak Singh and some other prisoners to put off Gandhi cap and black turban respectively had been released and was led through the city in procession headed by Akali jathas.—A. P.

In connection with the Tanjore resettlement, Mirasdars of the district have issued a manifesto calling upon all Mirasdars of Tanjore to organise themselves to use all legitimate and peaceful means to have the enhanced *kist* remitted. All advise all fellow-Mirasdars not to pay kist as the only effective means of convincing Government of their inability to pay enhanced rate, pending further decision of another conference of Mirasdars to be held on 10th February.—A. P.

GERMANY & RUSSIA.

TO BE ADMITTED TO THE LEAGUE.

BRITISH LABOUR'S REPARATION POLICY.

LONDON, January 27.

Paris—Interviewed by the "Quotidin' the organ of the left bloc Mr. Macdonald declared British public opinion was uneasy as regards the French policy. The two peoples at heart were most friendly and the dangerous clouds gathering to-day were due to mutual misunderstanding which frank and sympathetic explanations would clear up. The Reparations Expert Committees would not be able to find a satisfactory solution within the narrow limits laid down. If the committees desired a greater latitude and France refused Britain would probably negotiate for them. The questio of the French debt to Britain could not be broached without discussing the whole European situation. As regards the Anglo-French guarantee pact the Socialists did not believe the safety of the nation should depend on armaments and alliances. The British Government would work for the admission of Germany and Russia to the League. Germany's entry to the League would be the best guarantee of the safety of France.

An entirely new international policy ought to be inaugurated and the prejudices and tricks of old dipolmacy abandoned. He refused to believe they would fail to establish friendly relations with France. He was relying on the good sense and peaceful intentions of the French people to support the policy of Labour in delivering Europe from hatreds and fears. Labour would follow a policy of favouring the accession to power of the German Democrats who were certainly sincerely pacifist and disposed to pay reparations. The Separatist movement, if spontaneous did not concern Britain, but Labour would not recognise any Separatist Governmen engineered by foreign powers.—Reuter.

RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA

WARNING AGAINST PRECIPITATE ACTION.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 28.

It is generally assumed that the new British Government desires to recognise Russia, but it is considered unlikely in the best informed quarters that any steps to this end will be taken immediately. The questions outstanding between the two countries are receiving thorough examination in London.

The "Observer" to-day remarks that before the announcement of *de jure* recognition can be completed, certain problems have to be settled. The British Government is not a Communist Government. Mr. Macdonald has already declared that Russia will be recognised but "not because we agree with what the Russian Government has done."

Other papers which favour resumption of regular relations between the two countries also utter warnings against expecting any precipitate action in the matter.—B.O.W.

COMPLEX SOVIET SITUATION.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Warsaw.—A message from Moscow says a complex political situation has arisen from the death of M. Lenin. The Bolshevist chiefs are said to be squabbling behind the scenes. M. Trotsky is said to be in disgrace with M. Dzerzinski who is in charge of M. Lenin's funeral arrangements and has come to the forefront. He is strong willed and fanatical and feared by the Moderates who urge factions to drop their quarrels and coalesce in order to solve their domestic and foreign questions especially in view of early recognition of the Soviet by foreign Powers. This party favours M. Trotsky without whom no reconciliation of factions would be real and lasting. The Military are also likely to side with M. Trotsky. In the event of reconciliation M. Kalinin, president of the executive committee will probably become the president of the Council of Commissars in succession to M. Lenin as he is not regarded as belonging to any faction, but at present M. Kameneff and M. Stalin are regarded as likely successors to M. Lenin, if it is decided to replace him by one man instead of a triumvirate.—Reuter.

LENIN'S LAST REMAINS.

AN IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL.

LONDON, January 28.

Moscow.—Lenin was buried to-day in the vault in the Red square under the shadow of the Kremlin wall. Enormous crowds filed passed the catafalque erected in the open air. The sightseers were exposed to the most intense cold which was over thirty degrees below zero. Scores of people had to be carried, half unconscious with cold to revive at mammoth fires. The only open air music was a funeral march by a Pole by name Monushko which drew tears from the eyes of the soldiers which turned into icicles. The coffin was borne by Soviet leaders and workmen.—Reuter.

DEATH OF A RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Rodzianko, ex-president of the Duma and one of the chief organisers of the Russian revolution has died.—Reuter.

ZAGHLUL PASHA.

ACCEPTS PREMIERSHIP.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Cairo.—Zaghlul Pasha has accepted the premiership.—Reuter.

MR. LANSBURY AND THE MINISTRY

LONDON, Jan. 27.

In a speech in London Mr. George Lansbury intimated that Mr. MacDonald offered him a ministrial post, but as it was ouside the Cabinet he decided that it was not worth sacrificing his independence.—Reuter.

LABOUR AND INDIA

TRIBUTES TO PREMIER'S "CONSTITUTIONALISM".

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain speaking at Birmingham, in the course of a generous reference to the new Government expressed his profound gratitude and satisfaction at Mr. MacDonald's letter to the "Hindu" which, in the spirit of constitutionalism it preached and abhorrence of disorder and disorderly ways, might well have been penned by the late Lord Salisbury when he was either Secretary of State for India or Prime Minister.—Reuter.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

LABOUR MINISTERS RESIGN MEMBERSHIP.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 28.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and his five ministers have ceased to be members of the Executive Committee of the Labour and Socialist International. Their membership, it was stated at the Labour Party Headquarters, automatically ended when they became members of Government which bars them from holding office on the International Executive. The other ministers are Messrs. Henderson, Thomas, Webb, Shaw and Gosling.—B. O. W.

DISTRESS IN RAJSHAHI DISTRICT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ATRAI, Jan. 26.

Acharyya Roy, accompanied by Mr. Satish Chandra Das Gupta, reached Atrai (Rajshahi) three days ago. Dr. Indranarayan Sen was also here and discussed measures for combating the severe outbreak of malaria. Acharyya Roy has been touring in several centres, notably at Talora, in Bogra District, owing to the total failure of crops due to draught following closely upon the heels of the terrible devastation caused by the last year's flood. Distress has been very acute in this quarter. Relief is being given by supplying charkas and cotton. Khadi is being manufactured with the yarn produced at Raninagar. Charka yarn is also produced at Raghurampur, Naidudy and other centres. Kapas from the Garo Mills has been stocked at the Atrai headquarters sufficient for the year's consumption. The average daily attendants o outdoor-patients is forty.

NOTICE OF QUESTIONS IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, M.L.C., has given notice of questions asking the Chief Minister whether he had verified the statement made by him on 28th November during the debate on the no-confidence motion that the Hon. Member for Chittore, Mr. C. R. Reddy, did apply to him for nomination to the membership of the District Board of Chittore whether the Hon. Member desired his help to get any particular appointment and if so to lay on the table any records in his possession substantiating his statement.

Mr. Mudaliar has also given notice to the President of the Council, in case the Hon. the Chief Minister substantiated his statement and produces records the effect of which will be absolutely and unequivocally to falsify the repudiation of the Hon. Member for Chittore, that he will be under the painful necessity, seeing the grave character of the offence involved against the Council, to move that the Hon. Member for Chittore be suspended for the rest of the sitting or for such period as the House may deem proper.

The Associated Press understands that the President of the Legislative Council has disallowed the censure motion proposed by the opposition in regard to the whip issued by the Chief Minister.

MR. MACDONALD AT FOREIGN OFFICE.

THE RUSSIAN PROBLEM.

LONDON, January 28.

Reviewing the results of Mr. MacDonald activities at the Foreign Office last week, the "Westminster Gazette's" Diplomatic Correspondent says the Prime Minister found the question of recognition of Russia not quite so simple as it appeared. Moscow, without repudiating financial obligations, he argues, must first be placed in a position of political equality. This will probably be conceded but the cessation of anti-British propaganda certainly will be the preliminary condition for recognition.—Reuter.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

ANOTHER GOVT. DEFEAT.

MOTION FOR REPEAL OF REPRESSIVE LAWS CARRIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

At to-day's resumed sitting of the Bengal Legislative Council, only resolution discussed was that of Sjt. Bijoykrishna Basu which was introduced on Friday last. The debate over that resolution lasted till 6-15 p.m. The resolution recommended the repeal of Regulation III of 1818, the Seditious Meetings Act and similar repressive laws. Voting took place at 6-30 p.m. and the resolution was carried by 63 votes to 40.

The Council then adjourned till a day to be notified in the Gazette.

U. P. COUNCIL.

NO CONFIDENCE MOTION WITHDRAWN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 28.

In to-day's meeting of the United Provinces Council the Swarajist motion of 'No Confidence' in the Ministry was withdrawn without any discussion. A similar resolution has been balloted for to-morrow.

SUKKUR BARRAGE.

A CONTRADICTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 26.

With reference to a statement appearing in some papers that some of the canals connected with the Sukkur Barrage have not been properly designed, it is authoritatively declared that the statement is incorrect and that engineers are only checking the project alignments before starting construction, which is the practice in all big irriggation works.

ECHO OF PILKHANI RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SAHARANPUR, Jan. 26.

In the Pilkhani Railway Accident Case the Deputy Magistrate of Saharanpur has sentenced Guard Rustomji to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 and the assistant station master Dinanath to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 on charge of causing death by their negligence of work which resulted in a collision on 15th October last between goods and passenger trains in which 12 passengers were killed and 30 injured.

Mr. Mohammed Hamid Ali Khan, elected member of the Oudh Taluqdars constituency, died of heart failure at the residence of his son-in-law Mr. Badrat Islam, Barat-Lawi at Delh, on the night of 25th instant. The deceased leaves behind a widow, a son and a daughter to mourn his loss. Mr. Hamid Ali Khan was a Barrister at Fyzabad and was recently appointed as the Minister of Law and household affairs to His Highness Maharaja of Sind.—(A. P.)

The Punjab Swaraj Party, Lahore, has passed a resolution assuring its firm adherance to the programme laid down by the Central Swaraj Council and has called upon Swarajist members of the Punjab Legislative Council to resign forthwith from the various Standing Committees.—A. P.

It is understood that the Bombay Government have appointed Sir Mahadeo Chaubal President of a Commission they are shortly sending to the Karnatak to inquire into some election petitions at Dharwar and Belgaum. The other members of the Commission will be Mr. P. B. Shingne, the present acting Government Pleader Bombay and the District Judge, Dharwar.—A. P.

(Continued from column 6.)

Committee has claims of right on the Councilites, the Committee has claims of love and forbearance only on the Dissociationists. Let the Working Committee ask all its lieutenants to hold their tongues and pens except for the purpose of directly pushing on the Constructive Programme. The Working Committee should ask all the members of the A.I.C.C. in favour of the Cocanada Resolution, as well as the members of the Provincial Committees not to allow themselves to be provoked into recriminations and answering charges because it is for them to show the *way to work without halt.*

Mr. Rajagopal has done well to insist on the necessity of spinning and weaving by every one. He has written in "Young India" of Jan. 17:—

"The spinning wheel is the key of the situation. Is there a braver or more restless spirit than Maulana Shaukat Ali? He has not, without meaning, accepted a chief place in the Khaddar Board. The Constructive programme is identical with the spinning wheel. All the other items really flow from it in natural sequence. If we take care of the Charkha, all else will automatically shape themselves around it."

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating," and Mr. Rajagopal is in a position to serve it out. Let him embody this view of his in a resolution of the Working Committee. Let this be a binding order primarily on everyone who receives directly or indirectly any benefit of the Congress funds and on every *worker*. Let the offices of the District Congress Committees cease to be Debating Clubs and be turned into spinning and weaving centres. By *work* only can the Cocanada majority prove that the message of Cocanada is "Work"—and not by speeches.

AFTER COCANADA.

III

THE COCANADA MAJORITY.

(BY P. R. LELE.)

"Let people only work programmes in which they believe implicitly. Loyalty to human institutions has its well-defined limits. To be loyal to an organisation must not mean subordination of one's settled convictions."

Mahatma Gandhi.

A majority resolution is not a compromise, except when the majority is overwhelming say eight to two or nine to one. When it is seven to four, the majority decision is certainly not a "compromise." It is a decision binding, first, on the majority, secondly on those who want to work in the name of the Congress and, thirdly, on that large body who remained indifferent to the result. To the dissenting minority it is only a recommendation. They may or may not work it. They are not entitled to speak or work against it *in the name of the Congress*; that is all the binding force it has on the minority. *The responsibility of working the resolution lies on the majority.* The word of Mahatma is, in this respect, very effective and influential, more especially with the majority of the present Working Committee. That is the reason of my putting at the top of this article a quotation from one of Mahatma's pronouncements.

The rule laid down by Mahatma is all the more obligatory in the case of the Cocanada Resolution. And Mr. Rajagopal shows that he understands the position at least in part. The indication of such a partial understanding is conveyed in his maintaining that the present Working Committee is a homogeneous one. One need not accept this opinion about the Working Committee which contains Mr. C.R. Das M.L.C., the President of the A.I. Council Party on the one hand and on the other Sjt. Vallabhbai Patel who said at Cocanada that the Das-Chari Resolution enabled them "to go to the country and tell them that they must not expect any result from the Councils." We may, for argument's sake, concede the accuracy of Mr. Rajagopal's description of the present Working Committee; and then we can see in his expression of this opinion a partial understanding of the force of Mahatma's enunciation quoted at the top.

The venerable patriot of the Punjab, the great social reformer, one of the greatest sufferers in the cause of Indian self-determination and—more than that—Lala Lajpatray lamented in one of his articles the recent uprise of the doctrine "Love your enemy and hate your friend." For myself, I fail to understand that such a thing can be. The man, who has succeeded in curbing hatred so far as to love his enemy, cannot have any hatred left in him for his friend. It will be no heresy to suggest that Lalaji's lament was only the expression of an idea given to him by one or more of those great Indians who have undoubtedly suffered for India but are not men of love. In my second article, I have merely referred to this lament and have told the Dissociationists (amongst whom I should like to find myself) that by their conduct they should show to Lalaji the correct quarter in which to fling that reproof. Within the Working Committee, let Mr. Rajagopal make it his first business to see that the atmosphere of love and total absence of hatred prevails. Maulana Shaukat Ali has told us that in spite of his size he is a man of love. At Madras he declared:—

"I have decided that under no circumstances whatever am I going to quarrel with Hindus."

We are quite ready to accept this. How could a man remain in the *closest* contact of Mahatma Gandhi for well nigh two years without being steeped in love? Let Mr. Rajagopal join Maulana Shaukat Ali in keeping a close watch within the Working Committee so that no rancour or hatred is bred in that body. I do not want to mention names and I do not mean such an avowed wrecker as Mr. Das when I submit that there are two Hindus in the Working Committee who require to be closely watched in this connection. They are not men of love at all, but have only suppressed their hatred of their enemies with the result that the pent-up storage of hatred occasionally breaks through the dam to wash away those that are closest to them with a feeling of security. The greatest service that Mr. Rajagopal can render in the year 1924 is to keep the atmosphere of love in the Working Committee.

Mr. Rajagopal has told us that the message of Cocanada is "Werk" which is the same thing as "work the Constructive Programme." This is as I have shown, particularly binding on the majority. In respect of the Constructive Programme the Dissociationists are with that part of the majority who are led by the Ali Brothers and Mr. Rajagopal. But these are not entitled to claim assistance from the Dissociationists. The Dissociationists are, of course, going to work the Constructive Programme, because of their loyalty to India which to them is the same thing as loyalty to Mahatma. But the majority will do well to recognise that the only claim they have on the Dissociationists is that they should not obstruct. The Dissociationists have their own misgivings and difficulties and even Vallabhbai shares them. Says Vallabhbai "The constructive work required great political sentiment to make it successful. The psychological moment for them would arise when either the Swarajists failed to get anything as the result of capturing the Councils or when they broke their pledges to the electorate. Then would be the opportunity for the Congress to disown them or their programme." The Dissociationists are, I repeat, going to work the Constructive programme of their own accord. But the majority has no claims on them. The majority includes Dasites or Councilites and, therefore, when they have to make claims, the majority must make them on the Councilites. The body led by Ali Brothers and Mr. Rajagopal has done *much that is positive* to reconcile, placate, accommodate and please the Councilites, and at the same time, for the same purpose, have broken with their own brothers the other body of Mahatma's followers. This the Working Committee will forget only at their peril. While, therefore, the present Working

(Continued in column 5.)

WAGON INDUSTRY.

IS PROTECTION NEEDED?

MR. HINDLEY ADVOCATES BOUNTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 26.

Before the Tariff Board to-day, valuabl evidence was tendered by Mr. Hindley, Chi Commissioner of Railways, who was assiste by Mr. Brayshay, Deputy Director of Stores in the Railway Board and Mr. A. J. Chase, Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Railway Board.

Evidence mainly turned on the question the encouragement needed by waggon build ing and locomotive industries in India against competition by foreign countries. Replying to the President, Mr. Hindley quoted several figures relative to the cost railway waggon and said the average of prices that ranged for four years from 1911 to 1914 in England was £ 155. The tenders received during recent years from British manufacturers, compared with those obtained from elsewhere, varied from Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 4,900. But he would not, without previous sanctio disclose the names of companies that gave tenders in England. Tenders received from Indian firms were approximately Rs. 5,200. In 1922 the lowest tender price in England was Rs. 3,500, the highest Rs. 4,900. The American lowest was Rs. 5,308, the highest Rs. 7,122; Belgium lowest Rs. 4,101, the high est Rs. 5,360; Germany's lowest Rs. 5,838, the highest Rs. 10,211 (Laughter), France only one tender Rs. 5,373. Thus except the lowest Belgium tender the Indian tenders were below the tenders of other countries.

President:—In comparing tenders is the ustoms duty taken into account by the State and company railways?

Mr. Hindley:—Customs duty is taken into account by State railways but we have no definite information as to the practice in Company railways. Only recently their stores were exempted from customs duty. Their obligation is to work in the interest of economy and efficiency.

President:—Does the 1918 March commu nique of the Government of India represen the policy of the Railway Board.

Mr. Hindley:—Yes, and we have been con forming to it under the orders of the Govern ment of India.

President:—Do you think that the averag requirements of State and company railway would be somewhat higher than 4,500 waggons?

Mr. Hindley:—It may be.

President:—How would you divide the figure?

Mr. Hindley:—Our examination show that State railways are on the whole over stocked and it will take some years to work up normal figures.

Mr. Ginwalla.—Has the Railway Board tried to work out the cost of materials in 1922?

Mr. Hindley:—It was I. 72-15-0 (English tender) extra cost might be about one hun dred pounds.

Mr. Ginwalla:—Supposing an Indian manufacturer wants only one hundred pounds extra to his cost of material in the manufac ture of wagon, would you accept his offer?

Mr. Hindley:—That is a hypothetical question and I would not answer it in the terms you have stated.

President:—Do you mean to say that th English material and the Indian materi. differ in quality?

Mr. Hindley:—Yes.

Mr. Ginwalla:—Whenever Indian compa nies give their quotations do you compar them with English market prices?

Mr. Hindley:—No. Because the prices ar fluctuating. Moreover if once we undertake to examine the details of Indian manufac ture cost we shall have to go into their pro cess and cost of staff and several other things. It is not a good busines spreposition to do it.

Mr. Ginwalla:—What percentage do you think is reasonable remuneration over the cost of material?

Mr. Hindley:—It is extremely difficult answer.

STORES PURCHASE RULES.

Mr. Ginwalla:—Have your advisers or ex perts worked out the reasonable cost of the above material?

Mr. Hindley:—No. It depends entirely upon the methods adopted in the process of manufacture. Our only criterion is cheapest market. Of course, I recognise the handicap under which the Indian manufacturer brings out his product but I have got to go by the Stores Purchase rules.

Mr. Kale:—If the Government of India desire to give any real encouragement to wagon building industry in this country, the must issue instructions to the railway to u their discretion in the matter of buying wa gons by taking into account those factor which the Indian manufacturer is faced with

Mr. Hindley:—I thing that is correct. present I am not authorised to depart from the Stores Purchase rules.

Mr. Ginwalla also observed "The Store Rules ought to be changed. That is what comes to."

Mr. Ginwalla:—Apart from the rules is your opinion that the wagon building indus try in India should be encouraged?

Mr. Hindley:—I subscribe to the policy of the Government of India that it is desirable.

Mr. Ginwalla:—Then either the Govern ment of India or the country must be pre pared to pay the little price for it.

Mr. Hindley:—That, I thing is inevit able.

POLICIES OF PROTECTION.

Mr. Ginwalla:—Supposing the Govern ment of India decides to give practical effect to the policy of encouraging wagon building industry in India, you know under the exist ing Stores Purchase Rules, you cannot take into account certain factors which works against the Indian manufacturer but suppose the Tatas get protection and the price of all raw materials go up in India, then in com paring British with Indian priee, would you take into consideration that the Indian mate rial costs a certain per centage more?

Mr. Hindley:—That might be one of the ways of deing it.

Mr. Ginwalla:—Are you in a position to tell us about the tenders for next year?

Mr. Hindley:—We shall give you this information confidentially later on.

Mr. Ginwalla:—Suppose the Government of India decide to encourage wagon building in India, would you advise giving a fixed number of tenders in India within a stated period?

Mr. Hindley:—That would give the Indian manufacturers complete monopoly and I do not think any Government would commit it self to such a policy.

President:—Do the Railway Board consi der that the manufacture of wagons can be developed economically by an engineering firm interested in any other branches of work or do they think it preferable that wagon building should be done by firms who con centrate on that exclusively?

Mr. Hindley:—That is a matter of opi nion. I don't think one can express a general opinion.

President:—But you will see that the life of Indian industries depends a good deal on reducing the cost of production as much as possible?

Mr. Chase:—That is no doubt true.

Mr. Hindley:—I think it is all a question of resources.

President:—Sir Henry Freeland on behalf of B.B. & C.I. Railway said that a thorough ly economical production of wagons could not be obtained all at once but only gradually proceeding from one stage to another. Do the Railway Board endorse that view?

Mr. Hindley:—It is important to devise such an assistance as will tend to better pro duction and lower the cost rather than ste reotyping the present methods and high cost.

President:—Then have you any objection to a scheme which I propose, by which an Indian manufacturer is required to call ten ders annually for all materials required for the annual allotment of wagons and that the Railway Board determines the cost of mate rials in fixing wagon price for the year, the manufacturer being given facilities to show cause why a tender other than the lowest should be taken?

Mr. Hindley:—Wagon building industry, if it is to succeed in India, must aim at better production and cheaper methods of improving the quality but your scheme strikes me as savouring of perpetuating the existing methods and there is no incentive to better production.

BOUNTIES.

Mr. Ginwala:—But supposing the Indian manufacturer cannot compete against the British manufacturer, what is the alternative with a view to encourage the wagon indus try?

Mr. Hindley:—In giving power to the In dian manufacturer to compete against the British manufacturer you must see that no great additional cost is thrown on the shoul ders of Indian railways in getting wagons in attempting to give transportation at the lowest possible cost with reason able outturn on the capital. It is essential that the railways should get all their stores at the lowest possible price. It is the declared policy of the Govern ment that Railways should be worked on business principles.

Mr. Ginwalla:—Will, on that basis what is your suggestion?

Mr. Hindley:—It occurs to me as practic able that if anything is to be given by way of protection, it must be by means of bounty per wagon to the manufacturer in India. You can use the lowest outside tender as the ba sis and arbitrarily fix a scale in first year and then put in on a sliding system until the protection diminishes and is found not necessary.

The Board then proceeded to examine the three witnesses on the question of Locomotive industry.

At Mr. Hindley's request further examination was postponed to Monday.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Our new Governor Sir Leslie Wilson, is taking great interest for the Hospital matter and it is very reasonable now-a-days to do some better accommodation in the Sir J. J. Hospital. The population of the Bombay Presidency, is increasing day by day and it is badly necessary for the increase of beds in the Sir J. J. Hospital as well as in the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital. In the month of October 1923, the writer was an Indoor-Patient in the Sir J. J. Hospital, in the Parsi Ward. I am much thankful of the Hospital authorities as well as of my Ward Doctors such as Major Sorab K. Engineer and Dr. A. C. Contractor for treating me well. I earnestly hope that our beloved new Governor, Sir Leslie Wilson, will take up the matter for the sufficient Funds and will recommend to the authorities for more grant for the help of the moneys in the Sir J. J. Hospital for the benefit of the poor patients. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson and the Municipality have called upon the Committee of the six members and I hope they will do something for the increase of beds for the bsnefit of the poor men.—Yours, etc.,

BERAMSHAW HORMASJI KARAI,
Bombay, Jan. 23.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 27.

The Western disturbance has given a few falls of snow in Kashmir and East Punjab Hills and is passing away.

There has been a light local rain in the Central Provinces and East of the United Provinces with a few falls in Chota Nagpur. Forecast.—No large change.

Sardar Bahadur Hardial Singh, First Class Magistrate convicted on Saturday Akali Jathedar, Narain Singh of Beas under Section 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act and awarded him 18 months, rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 100 fine, in default three months' further rigorous imprisonment. He has tendered an apology asking for pardon stating that he would not participate in any political movement in future. —(A. P.)

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

NEW ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 25.

The Government of India have to-day published the full text of their Resolution appointing a Civil Justice Committee under the chairmanship of Justice Ranken. The Resolution states that the Government of India consulted the local Government and High Courts upon certain aspects of the administration of civil justice in India and the steps which should be taken to remedy them. The Government of India suggested that a committee should be appointed to consider the whole question and the replies received indicate a general consenses of opinion in favour of this suggestion. The aspects in question are the delays in the disposal of civil suits, appeals and execution proceedings and difficulties experienced by litigants in obtaining adequate satisfaction for the decrees awarded by the courts in their favour. The Government of India suggested that the course of litigation was still subject to such delays as to cause some lack of confidence in the administration of justice in India and must inevitably create an obstacle to the commercial and industrial development of India. They consider that this provisional opinion is fully endorsed in the correspondence.

Certain provisions of substantive and adjective law of the land which contribute to the existing unsatisfactory position are discussed by the authorities who have given their opinions in the annexed correspondence. The Government of India recognise that the position may be due in part to the circumstances prevailing in India which cannot be wholly remedied by modifications of the law. They believe, however, that there can be no doubt of the serious nature of the problem and that it is incumbent on the executive government to endeavour to find a remedy for the existing state of affairs.

COMMITTEE'S POWERS.

The Governor-General in Council has accordingly decided to appoint a committee to enquire into the operation and effects of the substantive and adjective law whether enacted or otherwise followed by the courts in India in the disposal of civil suits, appeals, applications for revision and other civil litigation (including the execution of decrees and orders) with a view to ascertaining and reporting whether any changes and improvements should be made so as to provide for more speedy economical and satisfactory despatch of the business transacted in the courts and for the more speedy, economical and satisfactory execution of the processes issued by the courts.

The committee will not enquire into the strength of the judical establishments maintained in each province. The committee will assemble at Calcutta on the 4th February 1924 and will visit such other places in India as may be arranged by the Chairman. In each province visited the Chairman will have the power to co-opt as members of the committee such practising lawyers as may be prepared to serve on the committee whilst it is conducting its enquiries in that province and such other officers as the local Government may depute for the purpose. The Chairman will also have power to coopt as members of the committee such practicing lawyers or officers as he may consider desirable when the committee is considering its report. The committee will conduct its enquiries in public but any part of its proceedings may be conducted in camera if the chairman considers such a course desirable in the public interest.

Persons who desire to be called as witnesses should apply in writing to the Secretary to Civil Justice Committee, camp, giving their full names and addresses together with a brief memorandum of the points in regard to which they desire to give evidence.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Peshawar, message of January 26th, says:—The reports now received show that the Afghan officials traced Ardalai and Daudshah to a hamlet in the Mohmand country close to the boundary between the Afghan and British spheres of influence. Either in an attempt at capture or in attempt to escape after capture Ardalai was shot through the head and killed instantly and Daudshah esraped. One Afghan sepoy was killed.

* * * *

Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar has given notice of another Bill to enable local Governments to allow Sub-registrars to exercise and perform powers and duties of a Registrar to hold an enquiry on denial of execution. He holds that in some provinces Sub-registrars are highly educated and should not be denied the power he proposes to give.—(A. P.)

* * * *

The followin cablegram has been sent to Mr. Ramsay Mac-donald the first Labour Premier, on behalf of the workers of Bengal:—Bengal Labour congratulates. Confidently hapes Reforms amendment immediately granting labouring classes electoral rights in Legislature.

* * * *

Mr. A. R. L. Tottenham who was on a visit to Madras discussed the question of reorganisation of salt and excise on separate basis. It is understood that the Excise Administration will be separated from salt from the beginning of March.—(A. P.)

* * * *

In the Benares Hindu University 18 miles bicycle race from Rajaialab to Nagwa done in 52 and 54 minutes respectively Suresh Bhaggi of the Engineering College came first and Kamakhya Banerji of the Arts College came second. The Benares Liberal League have sent a message of congratulations to Rt. Hon. Ramsey MacDonald on his assumption of the office of Prime Minister.—A. P.

* * * *

Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda accompanied by her daughter Maharani of Kuch Behar visited he Benares Hindu University going into all the colleges and closely inspecting the science laboratories and departments of mining mineralogy and industrial chemistry and museum.—(A. P.)

KHADI BOARD ON TOUR.

SRIJUT BANKER AT ERODE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ERODE, Jan. 16.

At a public meeting at Ali Chouk in Erode, on the 16th instant Srijut Shankerlel Banker emphasised the necessity of concentrating on Khadar. In the course of his speech he said:—

"We must all take to hand-spinning. We, every one of us, must get a charkha, stock cotton and spin. But until we spin our own yarn and get it woven into Khaddar we must also decide to put on Khadi and nothing else. In your own district there are immense possibilities of producing large quantities of Khadi. This industry can only be supported and maintained if you all are determined to put on Khadi. We have only to consider what has been happening during the last three years and understand the situation. I am told that in the villages round about there are thousands of Charkhas. But a few years ago they were all working and producing the cloth which was used locally. But we took to fine clothing and the charkhas stopped. The spinners and the weavers who produced Khadi then, now lost their employment. And they had to take to agricultural labour which is not always available. You are only to see the women whom you are now depriving of their occupation to understand the situation. If you all put on Khadi produced by them and thus help them they need not depend upon Bombay or Gujarat for taking their Khadi. In this district you have 20 lakhs of poulation. Even if ne-tenth of them put on Khadi there should be enough for all of them. Now if you are determined to put on Khadi produced by them it means you are determined to give employment to all of them. I therefore urge you every one of you, to make up his mind to use Khadi produced here. It is all possible to give employment to our own brothers and sisters in this very place if you all wear the cloth produced by them. But if you use the foreign cloth—which is depriving the employment of your own sisters in your country how silly, how stupid, how heartless you should be. But I do not for a moment think that you are heartless, that you have no patriotism. That you would look to the difference of a few rupees and help the peope who are ruling us to-day. I believe the call of the country has to be put before you and I am sure you will help to the utmost you can. When we asked the spinners and weavers of Tiruppud to put on khadi they said it was dearer and they could not afford. But they admitted that there were occsions such as marriage or a funeral when they do not mind money and they spent freely. I say we have an occasion of much greater importance than that. The needs of the country to-day are much greater. Even if it was difficult, even if it would inconvenience you, any how you are to manage to put on Khaddar. You should decide and help the poor sisters around you and give them encouragement to go on with their spinning. I therefore urge you once again to make up your mind to consume the Khadi produced in your own place."

"It is not enough if you put on Khaddar," continued Srijut Shankerlal, "but you must sell Khaddar to your neighbours." He then cited an example of an old active lady volunteer of Andhra, who had taken a vow not to have her meals before she sold a certain quantity of Khaddar. "This is a luring example for us all to follow," continued the lecturer, and wound up the speech by saying, "You have got to do this for the coming three months and change the whole atmosphere and prepare ourselves for business.

NATIONAL EDUCATION AND THE B.P.C.C.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a letter appearing in Friday's issue of the "Chronicle" over the signatures of Messrs. Lele and Warerkar. The statement made by me at the Committee Meeting was with regard to the current expenses of the B.P.C.C. and the seven District Congress Committees. Your readers, however, need not be anxious about National Education because separate funds are already earmarked for items of the Constructive Programme, from which the expenses of National Education are met.

The meeting was called to consider the budget for the current office expenses of the various Committees and this mistake is the obvious result of omitting the words "current expenses" in your brief report.—Yours, etc.,

JEHANGIR B. PATEL
Hon. Secretary, B.P.C.C.
Bombay, Jan. 26.

WARNING TO LIBERAL PARTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 26.

Hakim Ajmal Khan, Pt. Jawahrilal Nehru, Maulana Husain Ahmed, Deshbandu Purushottam Das Tandon were the principle speakers at a mass meeting held last evening in the Town Hall grounds. The last named who spoke first after explaining the constitution of the different political parties in England and India strongly criticised Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's message to India sent through Mr. Saint Nihalsing to follow constitutional methods and to bear in mind that no party in England would be in favour of India's political advancement under threat. The speaker warned the Indian Liberal Party not to be cajoled and the Congress Party not to be bullied by the message. Maulana Husain Ahmed and Hakim Ajmal Khan emphasized on Hindu-Moslem unity and fearless endeavour for freedom which was the peoples' birthright. Pt. Jewaharilal Nehru pleaded for strengthening the Congress volunteer corps and for making it a well organised and well disciplined body capable of direct action. The one point on which the deputation laid the chief stress was contribution to the Tilak Swaraj Fund

PRESERVATION OF MOSQUES.

DELHI MUSLIMS' RESOLUTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 26.

Under the joint auspices of the Anjuman Mahafizul Muslimin Paharganj and the Provincial Khilafat Committee of Delhi, an important public meeting was held at the Fatehpuri Mosque on the 25th instant to consider the means of protecting the Raisia mosque. Maulana Mufti Md. Kifayat Ullah presided. Maulanas Maulvi Haji Ahmed Said, Secretary Jamitul Ulmai Hind, Maulvi Mazharuddin, Secretary Provincial Khilafat Committee, Moulvi Abdulhalim, Joint Secretary, Jamitulmai Hind, Moulvi Hakim Karimbux, President Anjuman Mahafizul Muslimin Paharganj and the president spoke on the subject and told the Mussalmans what was their duty as regards the protection of mosques. The prominent Ulmea and citizens were present. Maulana Mazharuddin moved the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:—"This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Delhi expresses its heartfelt sorrow that many mosques which were situated in Raisina and its suburbs, are now in great danger, either on account of the building of the new capital, or the extention of railway lines. If the Mussalmans want to repair them the Government officials and servants interfere in the work and some mosques have been demolished after being repaired. It is apparent that in the whole of India there is nothing more dear and sacred to the Mussalman heart than these mosques and places of divine worship and that they are justified in struggling to the last moment for their protection. This meeting therefore declares in clear terms that if the Government, through its short-sightedness, interfere in the buildings, repairs or supervision of these mosques and the Mussalmans owing to this interference are extraordinarily agitated, the Government will be solely responsible for it and the Mussalmans of Delhi cannot be held responsible in any way."

POLITICAL CRIMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While I am in entire agreement with the views expressed in the last para of Mr. B. F. Barucha's letter on the Calcutta murder, I do not see how it can be maintained that the outrage was *non-political*. It seems that Mr. Barucha has not read the confession of the accused at the trial before the magistrate. His words were "I was always trying to kill Tegart Saheb. Unfortunately killed an innocent Sahib, it is my misfortune that I failed to kill the enemy of my country." An important non-cooperating and Khalifat journalist in a paper published in Calcutta wrote as follows last week.

"In view of the confession of Gopinath Saha it would be idle to pretend that the crime was *not political* in its inception and character. We think we shall have to admit however painful the admission may be to us—that there is still the nucleus of a criminal band in this country who have failed to absorb Mahatmaji's great lesson of non-violence and who still think that the high road to political liberty lies through murder and bloodshed. We have to recognise that this evil exists and that of late it has shown a tendency to foster and spread, and that we must cast it out by a determined effort unless it is to taint the whole body politic. In order that this may be done there must be no cognetting with deeds of violence in the Press and on the platforms, no glorification of crimes of undoubted heinousness by associating them with some high and inspiring cause. We must clearly dissociate ourselves from these gross and abominable outrages—must point out that these are the ways of evil error and that they lead not to national salvation but to utter national ruin and damnation."

I hope you will in fairness publish the above as being an expression of the views of "the other side," as given in the "Mussalman" Mr. Barucha says. "Do Europeans realize that by shutting up political prisoners in jail they are shutting up those who would do their best to stamp out violence." If this refers to the Mahatma I entirely agree. But assuming that the Governor of Bengal is telling the truth, it appears that evidence has been placed before two judges and these are satisfied that the 17 political prisoners are the real, silent authors (in the back ground) of crimes of violence, such as the Post Office murder and also the recent equally abominable murder of Mr. Day. I therefore find great difficulty to follow Mr. Barucha when he states "these men would do their best to stamp out violence," were they to be set at liberty at once. If it can be proved from experience that Government has in the past succeeded in stamping out violence by resorting to extraordinary measures, and by no other method, then I submit Government is "justified please." Even in Turkey and in Ireland the authorities are resorting to "Extraordinary" measures in dealing with crimes of violence towards the state and individuals.—Yours, etc.,

EUROPEAN.

Poona, Jan. 25.

PASSPORT RULES IN THE PUNJAB

The following instructions in regard to the renewal of passports are published for general information:—

A passport is valid for two years from the date of issue and is renewable for four further periods of 2 years each. A passport can, therefore, be renewed at any time within ten years from the date of issue, each renewal lasting for two years, and each renewal dating from the date on which the previous renewal would have expired had it been obtained at the proper time.

A passport in which there is no further space available for endorsements cannot be renewed. In that case the applicant should apply for a fresh passport for the intended journey and must return his old passport with the application. It will be attached to the new passport, if so desired, after cancellation.

The fee for the renewal of a passport is Rs. 1-8-0 for each period of two years for which the passport is renewed.

An application for a fresh passport or renewal should invariably be made through the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the applicant resides.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

B. A. ENGLISH COURSE.

The annual meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Saturday, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

Among other items on the Agenda the Senate considered the revised syllabus in voluntary English for the B.A. examination. It consisted of (1) a course of the principles of literary criticism with special study of two literary forms for Pass examination; and (2) a course of special study of a period of English literary history with selections from four representative writers; a course of study of the social history and institutions of the period and a study of Chancer from a literary and social point of view with the reading of either the plologue to the Canterbury Tales or one of the tales for Honours examination.

Principal A.L. Covernton moved the adoption of the revised syllabus for the examination of April, 1926, and subsequent examinations. Mr. Covernton said that the ordinary Indian student took very little interest in the history of literature and studied it in a very perfunctory way. It was therefore proposed to substitute for it a course of literary principles and forms which would prove very interesting to the student, because the study of this was a matter of importance to him with reference to the study of second language. With regard to the study of Chaucer they felt. Professors had felt very great difficulty owing to the fact that they had never studied English literature of the earlier period and when they came to the study of Chaucer they felt that it would be better if the students had some elementary acquaintance with the chief writer of the middle English period. They did not desire that the B.A. students should study Chaucer from a philological point of view. That belonged to the M.A. student. What they desired was that the B.A. student should get himself acquainted with Chaucer from the social and literary point of view.

Prof. N. C. Daruwala moved an amendment that instead of the study of Chaucer there should be a course including at least one work of Shakespeare, one work of Bacon, and literary criticisms of Shakespeare and Bacon. Mr. Daruwalla said that the original course proposed was too heavy and ambitious.

The amendment was lost, and the original proposition was agreed to.

AGRA COLLEGE CENTENARY.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Jan. 25.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at Agra on 26th January 1924:—

"Gentlemen,—It is a source of pleasure to me to have this opportunity of visiting the Agra College and of being associated with the ceremonies which will extend the field of its labours and increase its capacity for useful activity. My visit also comes at an auspicious time when the Agra College has just completed a century of its existence as a college and can look back with pride over a long record of fine educational work. I wish to congratulate those who have been and who are still associated with the management and with the direction of students in the college and the past and present alumna on the reputation the college has won and on the good tradition which has been established. There is nothing more great to be coveted and there is nothing more difficult to create and maintain than a noble tradition. The passage many years and the work of many men go to its making. Its growth depends on the continuous infusion of the right spirit and true enthusiasm. It is inspired by good intentions. It flourishes by overcoming difficulties by resolving perplexities and by facing disappointments. There is no easy path and no short cut to a noble tradition. All these stages have had their place in the history of the Agra College. And it must be a cause of lively satisfaction to those associated with the College both in the present and in the past to find it flourishing with unimpaired vigour after a life of a hundred years and to see it alike the pride of the historic city and of its professors and students.

UNIQUE ENVIRONMENTS.

Many of the latter are now taking their part in public affairs in India directly assisting in the administration or working for the welfare of the people in India in other spheres. Among them it is a pleasure to meet again to-day, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who has been closely associated with my Government as a valued member of my Executive Council and has subsequently rendered conspicuous service to India in the Imperial Conference. I join with you in regretting the death of Raja Parmanand who was a Minister of those provinces, in charge of education and whose father played a prominent part in furthering the interests of this college. Your college is to be envied in the wealth of historical artistic and literary associations which surround it at Agra. This was the ancient seat of the Lodi Kings. It was here also that Akbar built his capital and laid the foundations of the great Imperial system of the Moguls. Around you are historic buildings, which a succession of Emperors, Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan have embellished with the triumphs of the Hindu and Moslem artistic skill. The peerless Taj in which the highest expression of the genius of the architect is wedded to a most delicate skill of the jeweller inspires your students with the ideal of perfection. It was in Agra that Abul Fazi the historian of Akbar and Faizi the great poet were born. Ghalib also dwelt here. I can conceive of no environment more congenial to study or more stimulating to intellectual activity. Before I close and proceed to take part in ceremonies to be performed, let me thank the Trustees for the very kind expressions in which they have referred to me. I wish the College all success. May the decades as they come ever find it strong to perform its beneficent purpose true to its ideals and traditions and with an ever-growing influence and reputation in the city of Agra and in these provinces."

TENANTS AND THE RENT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your editorial columns this morning you refer to the several devices invented by landlords to extract more rent from their tenants than is allowed under the Rent Acts. It seems to me that the public submits to this injustice simply because it is unaware of its legal rights; and I hope you will permit me, therefore, to quote the relevant portion of the Act for the benefit of your readers.

Section 8 of the Bombay Rent Act, 1918, enacts as follows.

(1) It shall not be lawful for any person, in consideration of the grant, renewal or continuance of a tenancy of any premises, to require the payment of any fine, premium or any other like sum in addition to the rent.

(2) Where any such payment has been made after the 1st day of Jan. 1918, the amount shall be recoverable by the tenant by whom it was made from the landlord, and may without prejudice to any other method of recovery be deducted from any rent payable by him to the landlord.

The terms of the Section are wide enough, and will cover most—if not all—of the devices resorted to by the landlords.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. TENDOLKAR.
Bar-at-Law.
Bombay, Jan. 15.

ANDHRA LETTER.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Jan. 24.

A meeting of the Andhra P.C.C. was held at Bezwada on the 20th and 21st instants to consider and decide upon the best method of putting the Cocanada programme into execution. The attendance was good and Desabhakta Konda Venkatapiah occupied the chair. The first thing that the Committee did was the accepting of Dr. B. Subrahmanyn's resignation of the membership of the A.I.C.C. and electing Mr. D. Gopalakrishniah in his place.

Discussion as to the means for effectively carrying out the Cocanada programme was long and showed that the members took great interest in the subject matter of their discussion. It was resolved to collect two lakhs of rupees for the T. S. Fund and Messrs. T. Prakasam, Konda Venkatappiah and K. Nageswararao were appointed to looks after the collection work. It was also resolved to enlist two lakhs of Congress members and 2,000 volunteers. The Committee accepted the suggestion of Mr. G. Sitaramasastry to reserve 85 per cent of the money collected in each district for local use and to send the remaining 15 per cent to the Provincial Committee.

A KHADDAR BOARD.

An Andhra Khaddar Board was appointed with direction to take up the sole charge of the production and popularisation of Khaddar. The Board met and resolved to request the All-India Board for a loan of seven lakhs of rupees. The Board is contemplating the stocking of cotton and thus ensure the supply of cotton for spinning. During the past year the work at some of the manufacturing centres had to be stopped for want of adequate supply of Cotton. The Provincial Khaddar Board will have rendered a very useful Service if it can supply cotton to the spinners at lower rates.

The Andhra Volunteer Board also met and resolved to affiliate itself to the All-India Volunteer organisation. Mr. G. Harisarvottamarao's invitation to train the volunteers at Mahanadi was accepted.

Mr. A. Sivviat having resigned his membership of A. I. C. C. Dr., Subrahmanyam was elected in his place.

BABY WEEK.

The third week of January was observed in every big village and town as the Baby and Health Week. The medical men of each place met and co-ordinated their labours in holding meetings and exhibitions. Problems of health, causes of contagious diseases such as cholera and plague and the measures of precautions against these and the duties of the citizens were all explained to the people. Charts showing human organisation, and the action of flies and rats were shown to the people. At Rajahmundry pieces of Khaddar were presented to the healthy children and their mothers.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since my letter on the above subject was published in your issue of the 11th instant Mr. Shivam and Mr. Ahmad have expressed their views through your columns. Mr. Shivam while doing me the courtesy of recommending my letter to the "careful attention of all Congress members" suggests that the Congress should arrange to send the nationalist papers of India to "selected newspapers and journals" all the world over. I do not know whether the journalistic courtesy of exchanging papers does or does not extend to foreign countries; but assuming that it does not what particular papers does Mr. Shivam propose to send overseas? The Congress cannot very well choose one nationalist paper to another; and it cannot possibly send all nationalist papers however easy the terms it may be able to secure. I still venture ti think, therefore, that issuing of a Congress bulletin, as previously suggested by me, will be more practicable and useful.

I am more than surprised to find Mr. Ahmad suggesting that first rate men should be sent out to foreign countries to carry on propaganda. We have surely an abundance of workers at home and can well afford to send away a few of them! Send Lalji to America, Deshbandhu to Europe, Nehru to Japan, and the Ali brothers perhaps to blessed China; and we shall be getting on beautifully in India!—Yours, etc.,

S. R. TENDOLKAR,

Bombay, Jan. 26. Bar-at-Law.

SASSOON INSTITUTE LECTURE SERIES.

"EFFECT OF LIGHT ON OUR WELL-BEING."

The series of lectures which the Sassoon Mechanics Institute inaugurates every cold season, was opened by Rao Sahib Dr. V. P. Chavan on the 19th instant by a lecture on the "Effects of Light on our well-being" under the chairmanship of Principal Dr. A. R. Normand of Wilson College.

Criticizing strongly the present tendency of the rural population to collect together in large cities in quest of money and doubtful attractions of city in return for the free air, the life-giving Sun-light, and good food of the country.

Dr. Chavan drew attention to the beneficent action of Electric rays on diseased condition of body. Even the ordinary rays of the sun were nothing but a manifestation of Electric energy. That on Electricity they live, that on Electricity they continue and that they would return to that Electricity, when they were gathered into the Heavenly Choir. That was the dictum laid down by the lecturer. After defining Electricity—on which no two opinions agree, Dr. Chavan showed that the old Atomic Theory was strengthened and made intelligible by the discovery of Electrons—which was the smallest entity known to science and was the basis of all fundamental matter. The lecturer then dwelt on the different forms of Electricity, that were used for the alleviation of human disease. He then discussed the action of the various electric currents on the human body. The destructive power of vibration was very well illustrated by the well-known story of Caruso, the famous singer, who sometimes entertained his friends by tapping a glass to find out its exact note of vibration. He would then hold up the glass and sing that particular note into it and the glass would smash to pieces.

Continuing, Dr. Chavan said that it was left to Maxwell and Hertz to show that light was simply an electric vibration. Light as the nature's universal bactericide. Radiant light had a decided tonic effect, creating a sense of well-being and stimulating nutrition. The Egyptians were the first to utilize sun-bath in the treatment of various diseases. But the rays coming from the sun, get many impurities on their journey to the earth's surface, such as dust, smoke, fog, etc. But Dr. Rollier, the apostle of light, the moving spirit was of Helio—therapy realised that Light was Life and darkness death. For, 20 years he had been fighting the battle of Light and proving by wonderful miraculous results at Leysin, in the Swiss Alps, the excellence of his treatment. Could one believe that little children, who were bed-ridden, invalids with diseased legs and hips, with diseased humps on their backs, with their days practically numbered the lecturer asked that under Dr. Rollier's treatment, not only were their limbs healed and backs strenghtened but they enjoyed vigorous life and health. Some two dozen diagrammatic illustrations were shown at the lecture to show the results under Dr. Rollier's treatment, which was marvellous in its effects in cases of surgical tuberculosis. The medical profession proceeded the lecturer had no other course open but to allow these cases to die a slow painful death. But the God Light, under the able and scientific guidance of Dr. Rollier had changed all that.

In conclusion Dr. Chavan urged that the co-operation of the Public, in the fight against disease, was much more necessary than a highly organised Health Department. India was already notorious in having the greatest mortality, not only amongst the budding manhood but amongst the newly born infants as well.

THE KHADDAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with interest a letter from Mr. B. V. Varerkar, in to-day's "Chronicle" in reply to a letter from Mr. C. V. P. Shivam. Whatever his remarks to Mr. Shivam's points, which I am not concerned with, I feel very much for his discouraging remarks about Khaddar and its lasting qualities. I know the sincerity of Mr. Varerker, I know he himself is a constant Khadi-wearer, and I know his remarks are made with a good feeling, but to those who do not know him his remarks will be discouraging, a good excuse to discard Khadi, especially for those who are bent upon discouraging it throughout.

Mr. Varerker's experience, if true, is in my opinion accidental and evidently due to bad selection. My experience is quite otherwise. I have found Khadi more lasting, and more economical, in the long run. The pair of Dhoties obtained by Mr. Varerker may have given way within a few weeks as he says, but I am a constant user of Khaddar Dhoties since 1st August 1921 the memorable Boycott Day, and I have found that my first pair which was only 6 yards, lasted from August 1921 to December 1922, i.e. full 17 months, and is still being used as chadors, that my second pair lasted for full 9 months, and the third pair, now being used by me is still quite fresh and intact. The same experience I have of my shirts and coats. I am sure thousands will endorse my experience, though there may be a few unfortunate creatures whose very diffidence of mind may have deceived them uptil now. The 'Ashraddhas,' as the Gita puts it, are bound to suffer.

Apart from its disqualifications, Khaddar deserves every support at the hands of true patriots whether they be rich or poor. That best and durable and genuine Khaddar is available if sought, there is no doubt. Mrs. Naidu can produce a number of samples of superfine Khaddar, and the Khaddar Board will also be able to do it for those who require it. Where there is a will, there is a way. Fine shirtings, coatings, Dhoties, Shawls, Napkins, Frocs, Holdalls, Purses, and every thing of Khaddar is available to those who seek.

But even granting for arguments sake that Khaddar is less lasting and more costly, still people must know that *every pie spent* on it, goes direct to the help of poor starving people. Money spent over Swadeshi and foreign mill cloth, goes to rich capitalists, brokers of steamship companies, etc., to a great extent but every pie that is given for Khaddar goes direct to save a starving fellow-countryman. Contribution to Khaddar is indirectly contribution to *National Wage* Fund for the poor, and it is most necessary that the people of India should realise the importance of Khaddar from this vital stand point and patronise it ever more and more.

If Bombay means seriously to do anything, it should only look to consumption and nothing else. Bombay will have done her duty if she spreads the consumption of Khaddar to its full extent. If out of 13 lacs of the population, about 4 lacs labour and 1 lac others are left out, a population of 8 lacs is open for tapping, and a vigorous propaganda is needed to make the people effectively realise the importance of Khadi. I earnestly hope that Mr. C. V. P. Shivam, one of the most enthusiastic workers in Bombay, and Mr. Varerker, one of the sincerest persons, will join hands for this purpose, and make a joint endeavour to push the consumption of genuine Khaddar in Bombay, which act will be appreciated by no less a person than Mahatma Gandhi.—Yours, etc.,

P. G. SAHASRABUDHE.

Dadar, Jan. 24.

AT JAIPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, Jan. 24.

On January 19th, an Exhibition was held in connection with the Baby Week. In the evening lectures on 'Maternity' and 'Baby Welfare' were delivered at the Mahatma's College. The public evinced great interest in the function.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

SWARAJISTS' SARTORIAL EQUIPMENT.

A MINISTER'S NINE DAYS' JOB.

THE SPECTRE OF ANARCHISM.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

When the Bengal Legislative Council Assembled on Tuesday, the Swarajists were found united in party form and occupying a distinct place in the house. According to usage, the military secretary to the Governor had requested members to appear dressed in their morning costume. The Swarajists responded by wearing thick khaddar and taking their place to the left of the President. The Indepedents affected foreign clothes for distinguishing themselves from the Swarajists. Their leader Mr. B. Chakravarty came in swank-style, frock-coat and silk hat complete, and it was in glaring sartorial contrast that he sat next to Mr. C. R. Das—and stuck his thumb in his arm-holes. His party of ten may be depended upon to do their best in a critical division and support the Swarajists. The Mahomedan element has refused to find a communal bloc for the support of Government. They are scattered, many finding their place among the Swarajists. Nawab Ali Chaudhari has a small following of Mussulmans who rest on the communal ticket and look upon the Government as their *ma bap*. It is said that Lord Lytton wrote to the faithful Nawab an unappreciative letter when the selection of Ministers was occupying his attention. Grievous as the cut was, it was to some extent assuaged by Lord Lytton's throne-speech wherein he applauded the worth of retiring ministers, and wished them well. Europeans form a compact group, and next to them are the two Anglo-Indian members who are all for law and order. The two ministers Mr. Fazlul Huq and Mr. Ghuznavi, have youth, if not popularity, in their favour. The third one, Mr. S. N. Mullick, has come a cropper over the election petition against him. With commendable delicacy he refrained from putting in his appearance. Now that his election is unsettled, his nine-days' job becomes the joke of the Council. He had given up the Chairmanship of the Corporation, a lucrative appointment, and when he became a Minister he was confident of the compensations of office. It is fairly certain that he will be elevated to the Executive Council, a characteristic step for Government to take seeing that he is afraid of another contest and is not sure of gaining even a suburban seat. The ministership rendered vacant is being tenderly watched by place-hunters. A Hindu aspirant is making capital of the fact that there are two Moslems in the ministry and therefore there should be a Hindu of established reputation. The swearing-in of Members proceeded satisfactorily, the appearance of Mr. Das occasioning a general ovation. Mr. Das did not look quite happy, as he sat next to Mr. Chakravarti and surveyed the hosts of officialdom. His group represents one-third of the entire house, rather too small a proportion for successful opposition. He sits there placid and firm-set, and as much is expected of him, he feels the weight of his responsibility as leader. On Wednesday, the business of the Council began in august form. The Town Hall is hardly a stones' throw of Government House, but Lord Lytton drove in State to lend dignity to the occasion. Doing the grand march and bowing pleasantly, he reached his place and read out the speech he had brought typed and folded for the occasion. There were two leading topics. One was the official appreciation of the power and utility of the Reforms Scheme, and the other a warning to anarchists. For forty minutes Lord Lytton laboured whipped topics and had the satisfaction of getting a brief applause at the end. He appealed to the self-interest of Swarajists by telling them that the virus of discontent and distrust would remain, if fostered among the public, and that ultimately when they had self-Government the spirit of contempt for authority would paralyse their power of action. It does not occur to these pleasant theorists that a nation will not regard a patriotic representative Government, as an alien thing. They separate the motive power of antagonism from the end itself and try to make our flesh creep with the notion that Satyagraha is a perverse anti-Government instinct. The following words are interesting as coming from one of the rulers of the land:—"Gentlemen, there is a phrase which has found currency in certain political circles recently, and which many of you have no doubt employed, namely, the demand for "a change of heart on the part of the Government." What you do not realise is that the heart of the Government is in your keeping and its actions are determined by your own. If you, who are the leaders of political opinion, teach your followers that Government is a wicked thing, that all authority is obnoxious and that the words "law and order" are odious then you will of necessity foster a spirit of rebellion and encourage crime which any Government, however it were composed, would have to repress, which you yourselves would encounter and have to repress when your ambitions are realised."

THE SPECTRE OF ANARCHISM.

Anarchism is usually the result of autocracy, and considering the negation of popular principles in the Indian system of administration, we are getting off rather cheaply in the bill of anarchy. If it exists in Bengal, it is the tiny residue of evil times provoked by unwise administration and wrongful modes of justice. The Bengal Government is fighting non-officials in the Council on the subject of Regulation III prisoners. Will they be released? Will they be given an honest trial, an opportunity of knowing the charges against them? Yesterday Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta moved a resolution favouring their release. He described the circumstances of police-evidence, the danger of black-mail and the denial of justice when a man is interned without trial. Independents supported the Swarajist proposal and a wordy war-fare is in progress. Non-official Europeans would apparently prefer the extinction of the anarchists immediately as the police decide to favour him with the attentions of Regulation III. The Maharajah of Burdwan made capital of the Day murder and prophesied that the Executive might ask for further power. He would treat resolutions with contempt if they trenched on police jurisdiction. They want more power, and without a Nasmyth hammer they would refuse to crack the shell of anarchism in the province. The only final cure for anarchism is the grant of responsible Government and the extirpation of the spirit of revolt. The Swarajists are being schooled to realise the worthlessness of mere Councilvotes without powers of control.

COTTON DUTIES ACT.

A decision of some importance to the cotton trade was recently passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. It related to the incidence of the 3½ per cent Excise Duty. Mr. R. C Shome was prosecuted on a charge under the Cotton Duties Act. The prosecution case was that accused was carrying on a business as importer of knitting machines for socks and guernseys and that he had five or six such machines fixed to the floor of a go-down that was driven by electric power. Accused was charged under the Cotton Duties Act with having failed to file before the Collector in return of the goods that had been turned out by the machines. The defence was that accused imported the machines and sold them—which was his main business—but for the purpose of training boys he had 4 or machines fitted up and worked. Whatever goods had been turned out by the machines were sold in the market only as a subsidiary to his business and it was therefore, not incumbent on his part to file the return with the Collector.

Mr. Mitter argued further that under the the Cotton Duties Act 3½ per cent. of the market value of the goods turned out, was to be paid to Government. The Act was enacted in order to protect Lancashire piecegoods against those made in India, The Act was not intended to cover cases of socks and guernseys which were manufactured from imported yarn on which a duty of 5 per cent had already been paid. The result of the encroachment said Mr. Mitter, of this Act would be nearly 10 per cent. on country-made socks and guernseys, which could not have been intended by Government.

The Magistrate fined accused Rs. 150.

REFORMS AND CLERGYMEN.

One more week, and then in Lee Commission leaves us for good. Witness, official, are being brought down from Burma and Assam to establish the poverty of the Services. Mr. W. W. Horneil, Director of Public Instruction, gave his parting kick on Saturday and left for Hongkong to become Vice-Chancellor of the University. He cynically pleaded for the stopping of European recruitment, as professors were at sea where the Calcutta University reigns. Two Namasudra witnesses tendered evidence in favour of continued foreign recruitment on the ground that the foreigner would be kinder towards the Depressed Classes. The Bishop of Calcutta exhorted the Commission to remember the Chaplains. The Ecclesiastical Service is not included in the list of All-India Services, and the Bishop wants the omission to be made good in order that Anglican clergy might readily enjoy the privileges won from time to time by other Services. In addition to the denominational advantage, there is safety in the Ecclesiastical Service. As it is a religions affair, the nuisance of Indianisation does not threaten the position of the *padres*. I have often wondered why—if the establishment is maintained—Indian Christians don't openly fight for its Indianisation! In some respects, the spoils are better than those of other Services of a secular character. The Bishop again wants "permission to retire on proportionate pensons," as these *padres* are ready to go away on account of the uncongenial nature of Indian conditions. Yes, they want gratuity, proportionate pensions, compensation for loss of career, etc., etc., "There is no question" the Bishop admits "that the pay of the Chaplains in India is above his average of Britain", but this cannot be adduced as a reason for its adequacy since the underpayment of the Clergy in England is notorious, and the expenses of a Chaplain in this country are greater while the opportunity of adding to his income in ways which are open to some of the Clergy at Home do not exist.

"If a new scale of remuneration were fixed at this time. I would suggest that it were adjusted from time to time by a percentage equal to that of the estimated increase in the cost of living, and in the case of Exchange by exchange compensation allowance on actual expenditure incurred in England. Passages should certainly be granted for Chaplains and their families with four return passages as a minimum."

There is no way out of this unnatural drain but Swaraj.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Our market has, unfortunately, registered a further fall in values since our last report. Light White goods have again commanded by far the most attention and quite a good volume of business is reported to have been booked. It is, however, generally understood that a considerable proportion of this has been done on speculative account and that only a few small lots have found their way into distributors' hands. There has been a little more enquiry for Grey Shirtings and Grey Dhooties, but though home prices show a reduction on these quoted a week ago, the difference between our respective markets is still too great to permit of purchases being made on anything like normal lines. Local dealers, however, appear to be determined not to enter into any fresh contracts excepting at their own rates, but at these they appear prepared to buy fair quantities.

Grey Shirtings.—Values have again depreciated 1 to 2 annas per piece. Up-country demand is still very poor, but a few small sales for January/February are reported to have taken place.

Whites.—In this section prices are easier to the extent of 1 to 2 annas. Most of the business which has been contracted during the week was only made possible through the greatly reduced limits from home. Selling is a little better.

Grey Dhooties.—Are quiet with values 6 ples to 1 anna less than last week. Selling shows a slight improvement.

Yarns.—Still remain very quiet, with a complete absence of demand.

Miscellaneous.—Apart from the sale of one or two lots of Prints for forward shipment this section is without interest.

LOCAL SPUN YARN.

Although the absence of any volume of up-country demand still continues, the tone of our market is good, and values which were easier at the commencement of the period under review, are again fully steady at last week's rates.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10's Rs. 4-10-0 to 4-14-0.
Mule 12½'s Rs. 4-13-0 to 5-1-0.
Mule 14's Rs. 5-0-0 to 5-4-0.
Mule 16's Rs. 5-3-0 to 5-7-0.
Mule 20's Rs. 5-10-0 to 5-14-0.
Mule 22's Rs. 5-12-0 to 6-0-0.

COAL.

A steady demand has been experienced during the week, but it is of little use accepting new business unless special wagons are arranged by buyers, because without owing to the allotments of wagons being practically confined too Loco Specials and half rakes despatch cannot be made. The raisings were very poor, but there are now signs of an improvement.

The following are the current quotations:—

Desherghur—Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 13.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 10 to Rs. 10-8
11 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 9.
10 Seam Jherria—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.
Raneegunge—Rs. 8 to Rs. 9.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co's Weekly report, dated Calcutta, 22nd January, 1924, says:—

Heavy Goods.—Since our last issue we have had a much firmer market and prices have advanced all round. Speculators have been the principal operators and a large business has been put through in Heavy C's B. Twills and Cornsacks for delivery during the latter half of the year. We close quiet.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for January and 15th February at Rs. 35-0-0, for April at Rs. 32-0-0, for July at Rs. 31-0-0; B. Twills for January at Rs. 49-0-0, for February/March at Rs. 47-8-0; Twills Ore Bags (28ozs.) for early February at Rs. 38-0-0, for March at Rs. 37-0-0; Liverpool Twills for February at Rs. 53-8-0; Liverpool Twills (41x23) for 15th February at Rs. 55-0-0 basis, for April at Rs. 54-8-0 basis, Cuban Sugar Bags for Ready at Rs. 58-0-0 to Rs. 59-8-0, for January at Rs. 57-8-0 to Rs. 57-12-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for May at Rs. 45-12-0 to Rs. 46-0-0 for April/June at Rs. 45-8-0 to Rs. 46-0-0; Liverpool Twills for February at Rs. 52-8-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for January at Rs. 51-0-0, for July at Rs. 45-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 44-8-0 to Rs. 45-0-0, for August/October at Rs. 44-12-0, for October at Rs. 44-0-0; Woolpacks (11½ lbs.) for January at Rs. 2-4-6.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for January at Rs. 41-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 32-8-0; Lt. C.'s for February at Rs. 44-0-0 to Rs. 45-0-0; Hy. C. Bags for February at Rs. 49-0-0, for February/March at Rs. 48-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 45-0-0; for July/September at Rs. 44-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 42-8-0 to Rs. 43-0-0; Liverpool Twills (36") at Rs. 54-8-0 to Rs. 55-0-0 basis; A Twills for February at Rs. 56-0-0 for March at Rs. 55-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—Hy. C. Bags for April/June at Rs. 46-8-0; B. Twills (2 lbs.) for March at Rs. 43-0-0; B. Twills for April/June at Rs. 45-8-0 to Rs. 46-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 44-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 43-0-0; Liverpool Twills for April/June at Rs. 53-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 50-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 49-0-0.

Hessians.—A moderate trade has been done by shippers, principally for near at hand goods at prices shewing an advance over last week's rates. Mills have been more disposed to entertain business in the forward positions, and a fairly large trade has transpired for July/December, mainly on speculative account. Towards the close there is less doing and values are a shade easier.

9 porters for Ready at Rs. 14-4-0 to Rs. 14-2-0, for January at Rs. 13-14-0 to Rs. 14-4-0 to Rs. 14-2-0, for January/March at Rs. 14-2-0, for February/March at Rs. 14-2-0 for April/June at Rs. 14-0-0, for July-September at Rs. 14-0-0.

11 porters for January at Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 18-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 18-4-0, for February/March at Rs. 17-14-0 to Rs. 18-8-0, for March at Rs. 18-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 18-6-0, for June at Rs. 18-4-0, for July/September at Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 18-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 17-8-0.

49" 12 ozs. for January at Rs. 19-14-0 basis.
45" 11 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 19-8-0.
45" 14 ozs. for January at Rs. 24-8-0.
Grains Bags (20 ozs.) for January/March at Rs. 36-0-0.

The India Equitable Insurance Coy., Ltd.

Head Office :—1, Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

NOTE WELL:—The astonishing Profits (Reversionary Bonus) declared to the Policy-holders at the last Actuarial Valuations of this Company:—Rs. 15/-per thousand per annum.

Please compare this result with the result of other Companies before insuring your life.

WANTED AGENTS on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business. *For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to*:—

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY LTD.

Local Secretaries 79, Medows Street, Bombay.

P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTTA.

VARIETIES OF WRIST WATCHES

These are extra ordinarily fine high grade, up to date, improved, accurate time-keepers, strong and durable Octagon Nickel Rs. 7-8, Gold gilt Rs. 9.

Radium dial Rs. 10. 5 years guaranteed, Roll gold Rs. 16-8, Square Wrist Nickel Rs. 7-8 Gold gilt Rs. 9 Silver Wrist Rs. 11 5 years' guaranteed, Rolled gold Rs. 16.

Tonneau shaped Wrist watch Nickel Rs. 8. Gold gilt Rs. 10, round shaped fancy nickel wrist watch with second Rs. 5, Radium dial wrist Rs. 6-8, Silver wrist Rs. 7-8, Bengal Hunting watch with second Rs. 8-8, Amir Hunting Rs. 8, Bee Timepiece 3-12, Alarming time piece Rs. 4-12, Best Lever Rs. 4, Railway Regulator Rs. 4-8.

All guaranteed for two years.

N. B.—A gold gilt strap and English leather free with wrist watch purchasers. *Other Varieties Apply for Catalogue.*

THE ENGLISH WATCH & Co.
14 (A.B.) Lakshmi Dutta Lane.
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PREMIUM BONDS.

ALEX. BRAULT
(Established at Calcutta since 1886.)
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NEW FRENCH LOANS
"CREDIT NATIONAL 6%—1923"
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
BEWARE OF BOGUS and MUSHROOM FIRMS
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TITO-LANDI LAMPS

List posted free from Alex. Erault.

50 c. p. Rs. 32
100 c. p. Rs. 34
120 c. p. Rs. 36
150 c. p. Rs. 38

No. 3 Special

No. 2 Lamp

"La Rafale" 50 c.p. Rs. 19. nett.

FLAMME BLEUE

French patented Kerosene stoves. Stove No. 1 Rs. 28 Plate Rs. 12-8 Fits on any of our Stoves, 3 holes.

No. 14 are shape Storm proof Lamp 500 c. p. Rs. 125.

Large Stock of all sizes—Ovens. Grills, 3 hole Cooking ranges.

"ELECTRO AUTOMATE LAMPS"
DYNAMO SELF-CONTAINED.
Works by pressure of fingers, or pull.

Semi-portable Hand Torch as reminds. Rs. 31 Strap Neck Electric Lamps used by Police, Postmen Night Watchmen etc. Rs. 37-8

DIABETIC ECZEMA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The querist "I" inquiring remedy for the so named "Diabetic Eczema" can have proper remedy from the new science (The Homoeopathy) if he describes all the symptoms of his disease in detail.

He is welcome to communicate with. Yours, etc.

AHMED KHAN,
H. M. B.

B. B. & C. I. RY. COMPANY.

The 136th Half-yearly General Meeting of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, was held at Cannon Street Hotel, London, on the 13th December, 1923, Sir E.C.K. Olivant, K.C.I.E. Deputy Chairman, presiding. The business before the meeting was the adoption of the Report ending 30th September last, the distribution of the half-yearly guaranteed interest, ending 31st December 1923 and the declaration of dividend for the year ending 31st March, 1924.

A dividend of 3 per cent was declared.

The meeting came to an end when the resolution for the adoption of the Report was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The report showed that the net earnings of the current financial year up to September last were somewhat in excess of those of the corresponding period of the previous year. The improvement was due to the continued reduction in the percentage of expenditure to gross earnings, the estimated percentage for the half-year of 68 comparing with 76.97 for 1921-22 and with 75 for the half and 70.07 for the whole of last year. The gross earnings of the half-year were about 3½ per cent less than those of the corresponding period, but it must be remembered that last years earnings were over 13 per cent in excess of those of the previous year, and were record earnings.

PATHAN TERRORISM IN AHMEDABAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Although I have no detailed particulars concerning the circumstances which had been cogent enough to call for an immediate *hartal*, I am assured that on Tuesday morning in the central business part of this city we had the most dismal spectacle of panic-stricken peaceful citizens scared by the display of rebelliousness on the part of a few Pathans. Shops were closed, business quarters deserted and every body worried himself very much about his own safety.

We are told that for some time there is a great influx of Pathans in the city. The people generally live as strolling moneylenders, lending money on exhorbitant, nay prohibitive rates of interest and exacting few above the strength of their unhappy debtors. The latter also extend their credit beyond their capacity to meet the obligations when the demand is made. The result is the frequent fracas of the kind that occurred on Tuesday morning. The prompt action of the police on that day prevented a more serious development of the mischief.

Some arrests are said to have been made in the present case and people believe that these heroes of a hundred adventures will not be let off with a light punishment. But the question that is uppermost in our mind is this—How long are we to remain in such utter helplessness at the mercy of any and every riff raff of Society who can ply his trade of usury with ease and comfort by terrorising us? He can make a murderous attack on a peaceful citizen but the latter can do nothing to protect himself. People about him may, if they gather the courage to stand near by, at the most give utterance to their feelings in cries, yells, hoots and curses and can do no more. They must wait till the *Sahib log* comes to their rescue. What a pity! What a sad commentary on the system of Government that has systematically emasculated our spirit! And it is all the more pitiable that this absurd position is taken as a matter of course. In my humble opinion whatever political or quasi-political reasons might hitherto have existed against the possession of arms by H. M. S.'s peaceful Indian subjects even for self-protection, it is time that this ban should be removed. The Arms Act should be repealed not because it is a badge of inferiority but because it leaves us a prey to violence. The most vigilant and active police service in the world cannot shield us against the sudden attack of a fanatic bent on mischief. We should have the means to defend ourselves. I believe that the repeal of this Act will stop turbulent assaults and dacoity much more rapidly and effectively than either the increase in the fighting forces or the imposition of additional or punitive police or any Public Safety Act will do. Once the whole nation is permitted to be armed, I do not mean the people should be led to revenge, to arms or to violence, whenever a dispute arises between man and man among them. For from it. I merely call upon the spirit of India; let that be strengthened. Otherwise what sense is there in our talk for self-government or Independence if we have to depend upon others for the protection of our life, property and even honour? Will those who are labouring in the struggle for political emancipation with the enthusiasm of religionists and the wisdom of statesmen take note of this?—Yours, etc.,

H. M. SHAH.

Dhanasutar Street,
Ahmedabad, Jan. 17.

II

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It will surprise many of your readers to know that the Pathan terrorism which prevailed in the City of Bombay has migrated here to Ahmedabad. Their operations, which uptill now were confined to the mill areas, have broken their bounds and have extended to the very heart of the city. Only two days back I was the eyewitness of a devilish feat of *lathi* on some Bania youths by a band of Pathans in Manek Chowk which took away the breath of the shop-keepers, so much so that they all shut up their shops and observed *Hartal* for the rest of the day to avoid risk of life and property. As a result, six men have been injured and some of the serious cases were removed to the Hospital. I subsequently hear that six Mahajans trade-guilds) are contemplating sending a combined petition to the Collector to remove this grave danger to their much-valued cash and jewellery. They have requested Government to drive away these Pathans outside the city walls and make the city safe for good people to live in. About eleven Pathans have been rounded up for taking part in the *fracas* which I have mentioned above and the action of the Police and the Government with regard to this dangerous body of men is very eagerly awaited by the public. I hope that the District Officers will not fail to follow the effective example of Bombay and drive away this itinerant gang to some safe place where they might get the least food for their nefarious activity.—Yours, etc.,

AN EYE-WITNESS.

Ahmedabad, Jan. 18.

WHAT TO DO FOR CHILDREN'S COLDS.

Colds are dangerous because they often lay the seeds of consumption and other forms of lung trouble.

When the first symptoms of a cold are noticed give the child a hot bath and dry carefully. Put it to bed. Reduce the quantity of food a little and give Baby's Own Tablets to move the bowels. Grease the nose inside and out with pure vaseline. If the weather is bad keep the child indoors, in a well-ventilated room until better.

Not only do Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, relieve colds and croup, but they reduce fever, cure indigestion and colic, dispel constipation, check diarrhoea, expel worms, allay teething pains, quiet the nerves, and quickly induce natural health-giving sleep in a natural way. Guaranteed pure and harmless even to the youngest infant.

Chemist sell them, at 14 ans. the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co., etc.

INDIA & JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, Although it is a fact that there were genuine as well as spontaneous outbursts of profound sympathy, among our people in India, for the suffering masses of humanity in Japan as soon as the news of the last unprecedented seismic disaster had been flashed across the seas, one gets information about them only in the Home papers. Not only public institutions but also private individuals, from all walks of life, seem to have vied with each other in the expressions of their deep sense of sympathy for their Asiastic brethren in their hour of distress. Moreover, large amounts of subscriptions collected in different parts of India for the Japanese Relief Fund, speak volumes for the proverty stricken people of Hindusthan. Notwithstanding all this, it is heart-breaking for an Indian who has spent the greater part of his youth in this country to find that in all these actions of our people, no matter how high their status in the political life of the country might be, the slave mentality was visible in the brightest colours.

Immediately after the catastrophe, telegrams of sympathy from all quarters of the globe began to pour in, and the official bulletins as well as a few newspapers that were being published in those days were full of them, but, unfortunately, one could never find the name of India even after searching for it. A belated but a very brief telegram to the Osaka newspapers carried the news that Mr. Purshotamdass Thakurdass wa collecting subscriptions. Simultaneously with this we were informed by the Reuter that the Viceroy had started a Relief Fund. The wordings of these telegrams gave us the impression that except official efforts the rest of India was deaf to the cries of earthquake victims in this country.

May I be allowed to say, Sir, that the public in Japan knows nothing of those lengthy resolutions, well-attended meetings and generous subscriptions through the medium of which the people of Hindusthan gave vent to their sincere concern for the Japanese sufferers! Someone in the Foreign Office whose duty it is to file such reports might have a faint recollection of them. While every nation or people lost no time in sending their communications directly to the Japanese newspapers and the Tokyo Government, our leaders simply wasted their energies by forwarding the same through the Japanese Consulates in India. All those lessons in constitutionalism or redtapism that Indians are being made to swallow have unfortunately made them think in terms of England alone. The whole world except India appears to them to be nothing but England and the British ways of doing things the best in the world.

The world is progressing, and the English system of approaching "through the proper channels" is now considered to be a back number. The Japanese too being a progressive people have learned the American methods of frankness as well as straightforwardness. It is a pity that such an apportunity to open the ture heart of India before the Japanese nation was scattered to the winds by the mishandling of the situation. Who among the Japanese would care to read the Indian newspapers? While not a single vernacular journal carried even a line about the magnificient efforts of our people in India. And no one can blame them for it, as there was no opportunity for them to know this. The officials of the different Consulates might have forwarded those voluminous resolutions etc., to their superiors and there the matter ends. The most ridiculous part of it is that the Labour Kishan Party of Madras having passed a resolution of resentment about the murder of Japanese socialists forwarded the same to the Japanese Council-General at Simla. And that was the shortest cut to have it thrown into the waste paper basket. Fortunately such methods of "going through the proper channels" are not known to us in this part of the world. These are the days of publicity and that alone counts. If you want to approach the people do so through their newspapers.—Yours, etc.,

BROKEN HEART.

Tokyo-Japan, December 13, 1923.

THREE MEN BURIED ALIVE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall esteem it a personal favour if you kindly allow a space in the column of your well renowned "Daily Chronicle," for the following few lines:

On the 9th instant at 12 noon, three Arab stone hewers were burried alive in a pit in consequence of an unknown subsidence of the earth. They were four in all but one was miraculously saved to tell the most pathetic tale. The place where the accident took place is situtated in a very lonely spot some one and half miles distance from and to the west of the town of Aden.

The story goes as follows: That four persons after finishing their morning work sat on the margin of a deserted covered well in the valley of Dasween Bazar, Camp Aden, and after partaking of their mid-day meal enjoyed a tete-a-tete along with a cup of coffee-husk. All of a sudden a terrific noise—like the firing of so many cannons—was heard from inside the well and all four (as would have naturally been the case with anybody else) thought that the well was on the point of collapsing. Three of the men, therefore, jumped West-North and one towards the West of the well. But what a fate! The ground on which the three jumped, at once subsided and all the three were engulfed and carried to an unknown depth stones and earth tumbling overhead. The fourth person saved himself but received slight injury. He at once reported the matter to the Police and poor fellow, was arrested and retained in the custody of the police for no crime whatsoever. The circumference of the month of the pit is about 30 feet. The central spot could not be seen as none is allowed to approach the margin of the pit for fear of further depression.

By 1 p.m. news flashed through the length and breadth of Aden and people flocked in hundreds—on foot, motors, ekkas—towards the tragic scene. A few police also arrived and in their usual otiquette began to drive the people off instead of taking immediate steps to save the lives of the three victims. Meanwhile the Inspector of Police came and after seeing the place off he went on his motor-cycle perhaps to report the matter to the District Magistrate who also subsequently visited the spot. None, of course, could suggest means for solving the problem of saving the lives of the three victims. The cause of subsidence, and the ancient history of Aden and the Arabs were discussed on the spot when action was urgently needed. The place was fenced with poles and ropes to keep people aloof from danger. Thanks to this precaution indeed. Presently, the engineers also arrived and after a survey of a minute or two pronounced the place "Very Dangerous" dangerous certainly it may be. But was it like the earthquake of Japan, eruption of the Visuvius, or the coal-pits of Great Britain, that nothing could be done: never mind if even the lives of the three poor men were sealed? Pity indeed. It, therefore, does not follow why the services of the European, Indian soldiers, sappers and miners—the Army, that is fed and supported by the taxes of the these Arabs, Indians and Somalis—were not requisitioned and what is the Army meant for if not for saving lives of people? In England people jump into the Thames and climb precipices in pitch dark nights in order to save the life of a dog or cat, and in Aden people with their boastful scientific knowledge cannot save the lives of human beings! Great shame indeed!

To-day is the fourth day and not the slightest attempt has been made to see the fate of the three most unfortunate persons. *We are from God and to God shall return.*—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE SEEKER.

Aden Jan. 12.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of the bitterest opponents of the present form of Government, by a signal irony of fate, has his life saved at the hands of servant of that Government. Colonel Maddock has done a distinguished service to the followers of Mahatma Gandhi and how are these followers of Mahatma Gandhi going to repay that Government whose nominee has rendered such responsible services to Mahatma Gandhi? A grateful Mogul Emperor of India gave a foundation stone for the British Indian Empire to a British physician. If human nature is capable of recognising the working of providence in such events, and generating sympathy and love towards its own kind, here is an opportunity for the followers of Mahatma Gandhi to meet the present Government in peace—love and unity. Surely a nation that saved half the world from slavery, and the whole of India from *Sati*, Infanticide, Pindarees and Thugi cannot be considered so degraded as to have lost all sense of honour while deciding the fate of a nation, with which its own fate is so closely linked as proved during the German War.

If India has a deep sense of honour its leader should nod help Government by pouring oil over troubled-waters, and cease practising and organising the unchristian and un-Gandhilike doctrine of non-co-operation, particularly after what the Christian ministers have done, by offering prayers for the recovery of Mahatma Gandhi.

Non-co-operation is a mighty doctrine. Its capacity for mischief, and entirely clodding the wheel of Government will have to be recognised even by a Labour Viceroy or a Labour Secretary of state. He will be playing false to the political traditions and Visions of Great Britain, not to do all in his power to meet Mahatma Gandhi more than half the way, firstly by liberating him, and Mahatma Gandhi will be lamentably ignorant of the capacity for mischief, by a powerful Government at bay, if he failed to grasp the necessity of making a lasting peace with the British Empire.

He should fully appreciate any act of nobility on the part of those in power.

Fighting a Government with any weapons however mild and trivial in the hands of a people, is sure to result in the ultimate victory of the people—but what about the cost of such a victory? No Government can win a fight with its own people or subject. Even mighty and aristocratic England is yielding to the power of the people, and here is a Labour Government, an undreamt of circumstances for a Lord Curzon or a Viscout Grey.

Is it that faith hope and charity are going to disappear from the human heart of all nations, and peace, for bearance, love and amity have no room in the present day politics? Is it a false dream, that all the nations of the world will some day cease quarreling, and universal brotherhood will be the order of the day? Is it a false doctrine that Vedas preached "Atma Vat Sarva Bhuta Nam" Is it a false hope that all Governments will merge into such a cherished institution of equality, fraternity and love as France once dreamt?

Mahatma Gandhi has the Veneration of Indians and Non-Indians here and abroad. With one little effort he can grasp in staunch friendship the hand of Britain, that may soon be extended to him in love and humiliated piety. May he prove a heavven inspired and resourceful prophet—a saviour of all warring nations of the world.

"Happpy is the peace maker, for he shall have peace"—Yours, etc.

U. L. DESAI M.D., (Manchester),
Mental Specialist,
Captain I. M. S. R.

Tajmahal Hotel, Bombay.

The British special cruiser squadron arrived Colombo on Saturday afternoon. It was sighted at 1/30 and the "Hood" entered at Trincomali Harbour at 2/40 followed by "Regules," "Delhi," Dragon, Dauntless and Dunedin. (A. P.)

ISMAIL COLLEGE AT ANDHERI

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you kindly spare some space for the following in your most popular paper.

This is an admitted fact and needs no explanation that the Muslim community is very backward in education. Some ten years ago the number of Muslim students in the colleges of Bombay and Poona was quite negligible. But now every year it is increasing gradually. Though the present number of the Muslim students in all the colleges of the Presidency is quite insufficient to run a separate Muslim college, yet the want of such a college in the near future is by no means unavoidable. If the want of future is satisfied early so much the better. The actual want of the Muslim students at present is that of a Hostel. But it appears that it cannot be soon fulfilled and hence the proposed Ismail College is welcomed.

For a long time the Muslim students studying in the Bombay Colleges have been in great difficulty as regards their lodging and boarding accommodation. Only a few Muslim students can afford to reside in their respective college hostels as the life there is little more costly. Thus there is a great rush of Muslim students studying in Arts, Commerce, and Medical Colleges, and Law-Schools and the J. J. School of Art, in the Anjuman Hostel which can accommodate only 40 students; and to add to the difficulties of getting admission there preference is given to the students of the Anjuman High School to which it is affiliated. In the first session of the Muslim Students' Conference in 1918 I moved a resolution, and also got it passed, requesting the Muslim public in general and the authorities of Anjuman Islam, Bombay, in particular, to erect a new Hostel at a suitable place for the convenience of the Muslim students. But, alas! No heed was paid to it! Even at present there are many students in Bombay in a deplorable condition as regards their lodging and boarding of whom no notice is taken.

Even after getting admission in the Hostel the difficulties of the poor helpless students are not ended. The first thing they have to look after is the ever cursed "belly." They have to form a club or mess of some limited members and have to invest some money in buying the necessary pots and utensils; and then to run in search of a cook. If they at all come across one, he demands a high pay and makes a contract with them that he would cook for only so many members and not more. While those unfortunate ones, who cannot afford to do this, go to the hotels where besides the loss of time, they are neither satisfied with the food they get there, nor are they free from the danger of being a prey to one disease or another.

Again there being no one place where the majority of the College students can live together, and from a good society, the students have to lead a dull and inactive life. Similarly they have hardly any occasion to meet at a common table where they can share the interesting talk of their fellow companions or learn the manners of the country from which their companions have come.

As regards games and sports, only a few Muslim students residing in the College hostels are seen taking part in games and sports. But the students residing in the Anjuman Hostel have neither any facilities near at hand nor the atmosphere is such as to create interest in them. What is more astonishing is that they are not allowed to hold debates in the Hostel premises.

Taking these and many more facts into consideration the proposed Ismail College will really be a great boon to the Muslim students. However, the chief points which must be observed to make it popular and really useful to the community are:—

(1). The College should be provided with a well-paid professorial staff, paying special attention to efficiency and not caste or creed. It is the efficiency that will attract the students, otherwise they will flock to other colleges.

(2). Special attention should be paid to Arabic, Persian and Urdu and as far as possible the College should be made a seat of Oriental languages for the Muslims. Yet Sanskrit, French, etc., should not be neglected, nay, its doors should be opened to all students without the distinction of caste or creed.

(3). Well-ventilated Boarding Houses with a sufficient number of rooms should be erected and also be provided with simple but necessary furniture. In other words it should be as far as possible a perfectly residential College.

(4). The boarding (food) arrangements should be controlled by the authorities and a moderate monthly fee should be fixed, while the system of forming clubs, or messes should be done away with once for all.

(5). The fees of the College should not only be very moderate but some freeships and half-freeships should be granted every year to the deserving Muslim students.

(6). A separate mosque with all its simplicity should be erected in the College compound to enable the Muslim students to offer their daily (timely) prayers.

(7). A period of not less than half an hour should be fixed for religious teachings either during College-hours or at night after Isha prayers.

(8). Lastly, there is no need to make mention of a well-furnished science laboratory, a library, play-grounds etc. which are the actual requirements of the College.

On the whole, the college and hostel arrangements should be such as to make the life of the students not only active and comfortable but also one of "plain living and high thinking."—Yours, etc.,

ABDUR-RAUF.

Janjira, Jan. 20.

II

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—Allow me to record my protest against the proposed foundation of the Ismail College at Andheri. Your two correspondents from Poona have in your to-day's issue argued that Moslem education has suffered so far not from the want of separate Mahomedan educational institutions but from the want of sufficient funds to support the Mahomedan students desirous of prosecuting higher studies in the existing institutions whose doors are wide open to every one without distinction of caste or creed. I have every sympathy with their view. But there are other grounds on which the foundation of separate colleges in India is to be deprecated. The basis of the existing collegiate institutions in India is the utter want of support by the public among them and the impossibility of utilizing the professorial and other resources at the command of the different colleges to the fullest extent to the advantage of all. The result is each college on the one hand inculcates a narrow individualistic sense and thus mars the character of its students and, on the other being obliged to teach *all* subjects employs for want of sufficient funds insufficient staff who only help to produce half-baked graduates who do not know what they know of the subjects in which they have taken their degrees. Educationist in India, one is happy to find, are agreed that we must have at least teaching if not residential Universities with a highly proficient staff, if our education is to be as good and as sound as the education imparted by European Universities.

With the older universities of India the problem now is how to amalgamate the scattered colleges into one whole. In these circumstances to start separate colleges is to aggravate the evils of the situation. In the light of this the good sense of the promoters of the Ismail College should lead them to abandon the scheme in favour of making better provision for Mahomedan students in the existing institutions. For, it is certain that their project cannot do any good to Mahomedans excepting that of creating educated fanatics, and will do positive harm to Indian education.—Yours, etc.,

B. R. AMBEDKAR.

Damodar Hall,
Parel, Jan. 15.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Can anybody tell me where the Copper Plates mentioned below can be seen?:—

1. 1 plate found near Bhandup about 1835, which records the grant by Chhittarajadeo Silhara, (A.D. 1026).
2. 1 plate found by Dr. Bird, in 1839, dated 245, (Trikutakas).
3. 1 plate found in 1881 A.D., which records the grant by Aparajita Silhara in 997 A.D.
4. 1 plate found in Surat, in 1881 A.D.
5. 1 plate found in the Shimoga, with Mr. Rice's inscriptions.
6. 1 plate found in the Dhareshwar temple in 1490.
7. 1 plate found at Gokarn, dated S. 1450 (1527 A.D.)
8. 1 plate dated 1500. (Grant in the reign of Deva Raya Wodearu Trilochia.
(9) 1 plate dated 1559 A.D. (S. 1481) Grant by "Solva Krishna."
10 1 plate found at Gokak (once in possession of one Narsayar Bhat).
11. 1 Morvi plate, dated S. 585.
12. 1 plate (once belonging to Virupaksh Dev of Shankar Narayan temple.
13. 1 plate (once belonging to Shirale Shambhaling.
14. 7 plates found at Halsi "Kadambas Period.
15. 3 plates found at Dharwad 450—563." "Kadambas Period.
16 and some copper-plates dated 714.—Yours, etc.,

BEJONJI F. GHARDA.

165, Old Mody Street,
Fort, Bombay.

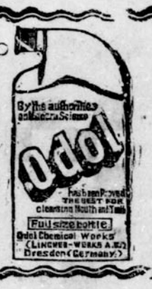
GAMBLING ON PUBLIC ROAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To-day at 2-45 p.m. I was passing along Ballard Road and noticed that right opposite the Bombay Port Trust Offices some Mahomedans were playing the 3 card trick and fleecing the innocent passers by. They had about half a dozen persons keeping alook out for the guardian of the law. At last a police constable passed by and received a generous baksheesh of 8 Ans. in 2 four anna pieces. I would say that the peons of the Customs noticed this while others also noticed and made remarks about the vigilance of our City Police, etc. Two European gentlemen (who alighted from their Car) bearing No. 5385 alighted just in front of the gamblers—watched them and went to the Port Trust Office. The police allowed such things, to pass, and are content with a few annas Baksheesh! What are the C. I. D.'s doing?—Yours, etc.,

AKRAM KHAN.

249 Bellasis Road,
Bombay, Jan. 22.



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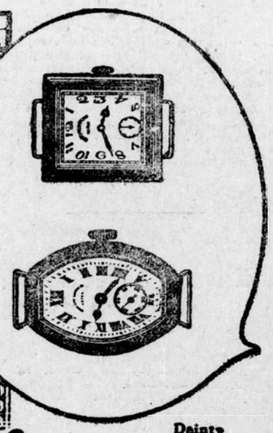

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